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WASHINGTON.

MATTERS PENDING IN CONGRESS.

ANTICIPATED DEFEAT OF THE PLANS OF THE "TEA AND TERRAPIN" CLUB—THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—OPPOSITION TO A REDUCTION OF THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The "tea and terrapin" party of Fernando Wood's house had no difficulty in harmonizing views upon the currency question. But that was a small company, and the mild beverage of the evening, cheering but not too exhilarating—for it appears there was no wine—softened the asperities and differences that on other occasions disturb the Democratic councils. The Payne bill was agreed to be nearer the views of the "tea and terrapin" club, jointly expressed, than any other proposition offered, and it was introduced into the House as the basis of the bill to be reported, and Mr. Wood, Mr. Morrison, and others offered their measures as suggestive to the committee in amending in any way the bill of Mr. Payne. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood cannot entertain all the members of his party, in a quiet little dining-room of a Saturday night, and powerful as the influence of those who propose to dictate the financial action of the session may be, they will fail. The canvassing about the House shows that no proposition touching the resumption of specie payments can possibly receive the support of a majority of the House. Any bill to repeal the resumption act and substitute something else looking ever so remotely to specie payments, will encounter the opposition of the inflationists and of all hard-money men; for the latter will agree to no backward steps. Any attempt to strengthen the present law will meet the opposition of the extreme inflationists, and of many others who were with difficulty induced a year ago to vote for the law as it now stands upon the statute book. The men who would take the responsibility of changing the existing law, whether to repeal it or to improve it, are only a very few extreme inflationists or hard-money men, and the great majority prefer to risk the policy of inaction till after the election. The hard-money men in the Senate desire to change some of the provisions of the law, as recommended in Secretary Bristow's report, and would, if they could, send a bill for that purpose to the House and throw the responsibility for its defeat upon the majority of that body; but even in the Senate there is scarcely any prospect of action. It is a mistake to suppose that Secretary Bristow regards the law as ineffectual for the resumption of specie payments. He is of the opinion, and has said so, that it will produce the result for which it was designed. But he thinks it might be changed so that its operations would be made more simple and easy.

Mr. Landers, of Indiana, will to-morrow introduce a resolution in the House instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill at an early day providing for the repeal of so much of the Special Resumption act as directs the retirement of fractional and legal-tender currency and the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879. On this resolution Mr. Landers will, if he can get the floor for that purpose, bring the House to a vote by moving a suspension of the rules. A similar resolution, introduced after the holiday recess, was referred to a committee after the demand for the previous question had been refused.

There are two bills on the files of the House providing for the transfer of the conduct of Indian affairs to the War Department. Both were introduced by Texas members, Messrs. Mills and Hancock. The one introduced by Mr. Hancock is the better bill of the two. It provides that all jurisdiction and control of Indian affairs shall be transferred to the War Department after July 1, 1876, the Secretary of War to exercise all supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior in the administration of Indian affairs. An officer not below the grade of Colonel is detailed by the second section of the bill to take charge of the Indian office, which is established at the War Department. Section 3 provides that under direction of the Secretary of War commanding officers of departments of the Army in which Indian tribes are located shall be *ex-officio* in charge of such Indians, and shall make such details of officers serving in their commands, under direction of the Secretary of War, as may be necessary to administer the affairs of the Indian Service, and to act as agents, &c., for the various tribes. Section 4 provides that all money to be paid Indians shall be paid by the Pay Department of the Army; all subsistence stores shall be supplied by the Subsistence Department, and all other necessary supplies and transportation by the Quartermaster's Department. All contracts for supplies, material, or transportation for the Indian Service shall be made in the same manner and at the same time as now provided for the use of the army. Nothing in the bill permits any increase in the number, rank, pay, or allowances of officers of the Army. A clerical force is provided for not to exceed that now employed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The subcommittee of the House Military Committee, of which Gen. A. S. Williams, of Michigan, is Chairman, held a meeting Saturday, when the resolution referred to them relative to a reduction of the Army was considered. There were several propositions for a reduction of the force and a reduction in the pay. The question of the pay of the Army was fully discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that there could be no general reduction in the pay of either the officers or men. There was also some interchange of opinion in reference to a reduction of the force, and it appeared that, so far as the committee is concerned, there is no disposition to propose any serious reduction of the Army. There were, however, various propositions submitted looking to consolidations and increase and transfer of duties among the different officers, principal among which is the one to have the Indian Bureau transferred to the War Department.

One of the gentlemen of the committee, a Democrat, said to-day that "never since the war had we greater need for a good, efficient Army than at present," and, said he, "the whole North-west and South-west are opposed to a reduction." This assertion seems to be borne out by the declaration of Mr. Mills, Democrat, from Texas, who said on the floor of the House last week that there would "not be one vote from Texas for a reduction of the Army." Mr. Randall's intention to make a reduction of fifteen millions in the Army Appropriation bill will therefore, probably, be frustrated by his own side of the house.

Senator Chandler has decided to relieve from suspension all the pension cases suspended some time ago at Philadelphia Pension Agencies, except those suspended in consequence of irregularities in the administration of oaths. Over four thousand pensioners are thus afforded immediate relief. The cases still in suspense are those where the required oaths were administered by clerks in the office of claim agents, instead of by a clerk of the court. A commission has been appointed to investigate the matter, with instructions to use all possible expedition, in order that pensioners may not suffer from unnecessary delay in receiving payments. Commissioner Atkinson will leave for Philadelphia to-night to look after the matter.

The committee which the Democratic caucus some time ago decided should be appointed, to give general advice about the affairs of the party, has not yet been designated by Mr. Lamar. There have been rumors, that he would announce the committee to-morrow; but up to last night he had not arranged the list, further than to decide that Hiester Clymer should be Chairman. This appointment appears to be definitely fixed upon.

UNNECESSARY DELAY IN REPORTING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Appropriations Committee has done very little work, and the promises of a short session are not likely to be fulfilled unless business is rapidly and hastily transacted at last. None of the largest bills have yet been considered. The Pension bill is passed with no reduction from the estimates of the department. The Military Academy bill has been reported to the House. The Diplomatic bill is suspended between the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a discussion of changes of law necessary to reduce expenditures for foreign intercourse a few thousand dollars. The Post Office bill has been referred to a subcommittee. None of the other bills have been taken up. At the same rate of work the committee will not have all its bills reported to the House before April or May. A good deal of dissatisfaction begins to be manifested. Mr. Fernando Wood grows very impatient. He has twice in the House referred to the dragging of business, and his views are privately shared by a large number of the Democrats. The attempt to cut down the appropriations to the extent that the preliminary boasting has, in a degree, pledged the committee, is found to be an undertaking of considerable magnitude. One gentleman was anxious to distinguish himself by reorganizing the State Department, but after a consultation with Mr. Fish, which his position on the committee required, he is said to have become convinced of his own incompetency to improve the management of that department, and he expressed some surprise that the Secretary had a wonderfully intimate knowledge of the details of its business. He had supposed before that Secretary Fish's labors were confined to the writing of an occasional dispatch.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS IN CONSULTATION—MR. MORRISON'S OPPOSITION TO ANY COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Democratic politicians have spent a good part of the day in trying to fix up some arrangement by which the Amnesty bill could be brought up to-morrow and disposed of. There were several conferences at Speaker Kerr's rooms, at which it was proposed to allow the bill to be brought up to-morrow, with an opportunity for Mr. Blaine to move his amendment excluding Jeff. Davis. There was another proposition also to allow Mr. Banks to offer it, so as to bring the question to a vote. But Mr. Morrison, who is said to be leader of the House in name only, seems to be asserting himself in an exceedingly unpleasant manner to-day in this business. He takes the view that there shall be no compromise with Mr. Blaine, or the Republican side, upon this question, and his proposition is that if any bill is offered such as has been before the House, the previous question shall be voted down and the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, not to be again reported. "But," said Mr. Morrison, warmly, "let a Republican Senate pass an Amnesty bill with Jeff. Davis excluded and send it to the House, and then we will gladly consider it. But, Sir, I will never consent to allow Mr. Blaine, or any of his associates, to dictate what measures the House shall or shall not vote upon. I will never be a party to such an arrangement, nor do I believe that it will be made."

Mr. Morrison's main reason for this opposition is that he thinks the House has put itself in such a position that it cannot consistently permit Jeff. Davis to be excluded by original action of its own. He claims to be as anxious as any one to secure a settlement of this question, but thinks the Senate must now originate the bill. The Centennial people, both Democratic and Republican, were anxious for a disposition of this question to-morrow, and it is said the leaders in the proposition for compromise are considerably disappointed that it has failed. Nothwithstanding this opposition, it is believed that an Amnesty bill will to-morrow be introdubed, probably by Mr. Cox, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, who will hold a special meeting and report it to the House, Tuesday. When it is reported Mr. Blaine will, of course, offer his amendment. If this is done it will be without any arrangement and contrary to the general feeling among the Democrats to-night. Mr. Blaine said to-night that he had on Friday been approached by some Democrats in relation to an arrangement, but had declined to make any that would interfere with the right of the minority to amend. What he wanted, he said, was a vote upon his amendment, which could be defeated or adopted by a majority, and then a vote upon the general proposition could be taken.

There is a rumor that a Southern member has received a letter from Jeff Davis asking that his name should not stand in the way of securing amnesty for the other persons embraced in the bill. Among the rumors is one that Lynch, of Mississippi, a colored member, has promised to move a reconsideration to-morrow, but it is always noticeable that plans laid on Saturday or Sunday for the work of Monday seldom succeed. In regard to the introduction of a bill by Mr. Cox, it is now said that Speaker Kerr will not give him the floor for the purpose of moving it.

FRAUDULENT COTTON CLAIMS.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES MADE BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—EX-OFFICIALS SERIOUSLY IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the investigations by the Treasury Department into the payment of cotton claims, it has been discovered that $60,000 were fraudulently drawn from the Treasury in the case of Parkman, Brooks & Co. Among the parties implicated are said to be the former Assistant Secretary, Sawyer, and Mr. Haines, who was Commissioner of Customs. The papers will be sent before the Grand Jury this week, and indictments against several parties will be asked for.

THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

THEIR MONSTER PETITION TO CONGRESS—A DOCUMENT EVIDENTLY PREPARED BY THE CHURCH AUTHORITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The monster petition from Utah to Congress asking that the Territory be admitted as a State, signed by 23,360 Mormon women, is worthy of some particular scrutiny. The number would indicate that every woman in Utah had signed the petition, and even then there must be attached the names of many very young girls. Any person who has traveled much in the Territory, beyond the points reached by railroad, and has lived among the people, knows how easy it would be to obtain the signature to such a petition of every Mormon woman who can write. Not one of them wolud hesitate an instant to sign any paper the Church authorities might send to them. But their signatures are in no wise expressive of their desires, and no doubt many of them would be glad of the opportunity of saying so. The number of the signatures is quite striking, however, and worth examination. The census of 1870 shows a population for the Territory of a little less than 87,000. The male population was 44,121, and the female 42,665. The number of families, which is in Mormondom a pretty accurate measure of the number of women, was 17,210. The number of houses was 18,290, which may still more nearly approximate the number of women. It must be remembered the girls marry very young, and if by women are meant those above eighteen years of age, 18,000 in 1870 is an ample estimate. The increase in the Territory has not been great since 1870, and the immigration has been largely of miners, so that it must be considered extremely doubtful if there are at the present time 23,000 women above eighteen years old in Utah. There are nowhere in the Territory women who would lead in any such work as obtaining signatures to any petition. It is conclusive that the petition must have been gotten up by the exercise of the Church authority, and it should have no more weight with the country than if the names had all been written in Salt Lake by Brigham Young himself. As to the Church and polygamy, it is safe to say that it is heartily supported by the women of the Territory, except in the northern part, in the larger towns where the Gentile population is large enough to exercise influence either by precept or example. There the Mormon girls prefer to marry "Gentiles," and cannot be restrained by the Church. In the southern towns where the population is entirely Mormon the women never are known to question the authority of the Church, and are lead to regard polygamous marriages as a special means of salvation. It is pretty safe to say that if 23,000 women have really signed such a petition as reported that not 10,000 of them know the difference between a State and a Territory, and it is almost as certain some hundreds of the signatures were attached by proxy.

OPERATIONS OF THE SHIPPING ACT.

THE SUBJECT UNDER EXAMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—AN EFFORT BEING MADE TO HAVE THE ACT AMENDED OR REPEALED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on Commerce yesterday examined several persons touching the operations of the Shipping act, which ship-owners and sailors combined have asked to be amended or repealed. Under the act Shipping Commissioners for the principal ports are appointed by Circuit Court Judges. The charges for shipping a crew are fixed at $2 per man, and fifty cents per man for discharging the crew. These fees are paid to the Shipping Commissioner, whose salary is fixed at $5,000 per annum and expenses; the expenses to be deducted from the fees, and the balance paid into the Treasury. It is charged that over $50,000 per annum are received annually at New-York, yet the expenses of the office swallow up the entire amount, the Treasury receiving no return. Under the act the sailor pays the fifty cents discharge fee, and the ship-owner the $2 for shipping. The proposition before the committee is to reduce the shipping fee to fifty cents per man, do away with the discharge fee, place the appointment of Shipping Commissioners with the Secretary of the Treasury, the salary of Commissioners to be $5,000 per annum, and all fees to be paid into the Treasury. Some members of the committee favor a proposition authorizing the President to detail as Shipping Commissioners retired officers of the Navy, allowing them a reasonable sum for incidental expenses, and requiring all fees to be paid directly into the Treasury. The committee will hear Commissioner Duncan, of New-York, this week.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—THE SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representations having been made to the President that the laws of the United States are obstructed in several of the parishes in Louisiana, United States District Attorney Beckwith will be instructed through the Department of Justice to bring illegal combinations, as well as individual offenders, to trial under the Enforcement act. The President expressed his determination to preserve public order to the extent of his constitutional power. There are three companies of cavalry and one company of infantry in Louisiana, but there is no probability of the use of the military to aid the civil authorities.

Mr. Pinchback has written to a friend that he will again be in Washington this week to urge action by the Senate on his claim to a seat in that body.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

INACCURACIES AND OMISSIONS IN THE REVISED STATUTES REGARDING THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Secretary of War recently sent a communication to the House of Representatives showing many inaccuracies and important omissions in the Revised Statutes as affecting his department. The laws have been so altered by the codification that no one in the War Department can exercise the functions of Secretary of War during a vacancy, except the chief clerk or the head of some other department, officers of the army being prohibited from exercising the functions of a civil officer, on pain of vacating their commission. There are also numerous omissions respecting the organization of the Army. The Revised Statutes do not state who is to furnish artificial limbs to maimed soldiers, but only directs that the Commissioner of Pensions shall pay commutation. The act of June, 1872, provides, that the transportation allowed for having artificial limbs fitted shall be furnished by the Quartermaster General, the cost of which shall be refunded from the appropriations for invalid pensions. This is omitted from the statutes, but, as the law is not referred to, it is still in force, and the Second Controller of the Treasury has so decided. The act of March 28, 1819, requires the Quartermaster General to account to the Secretary of War at least once in three months for all property and money that may pass through his hands or the hands of his subordinate officers, but this provision is omitted from the Revised Statutes.

BILLS RECENTLY INTRODUCED.

NATURALIZATION—PREPARATION FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION—JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS—THEATRICAL COPYRIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill of Mr. Cate, introduced several days ago, in regard to naturalization and rights of citizenship, is prefaced with the the following preamble: "Whereas, it has been customary for persons desiring to become citizens of the United States to make declaratory statements and oath required by law before a deputy of the Clerk of a Court of Record, and at places different from the office of such clerk, and whereas, the courts have decided that the making of such statement and oath as above stated does not confer any of the rights of citizenship on the persons making the same." The bill then provides that whenever any person desiring to become a citizen of the United States has heretofore, in good faith, and with an honest intention to comply with the naturalization laws, made and filed with any Deputy Clerk of a Court of Record the statement and oath required by law, whether such statement shall be made and oath taken at the office of such Clerk or elsewhere, the person so making the same shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States from the time of making such statement, to the same extent as if the statement and oath had been made before the Clerk of a Court of Record in person, at the office of such Clerk, and all the acts of such Deputy Clerks in the premises and of the persons so in good faith made in the premises, are hereby ratified and confirmed. The making of such statement and oath by any person, and filing the same with any such Deputy Clerk shall be taken and considered in all courts and proceedings as prima facie evidence that the same was made in good faith.

The following is the bill of Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, to require national banking associations to prepare for specie payment, and which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency: "That hereafter every national banking association shall be required to retain in coin, or coin certificates, as a legal reserve for the redemption of its circulation, the coin interest received by or becoming due to such banking association upon its bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for its circulation, until such banking association shall have accumulated a coin reserve for the redemption of its circulation equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

The bill introduced by Senator Conkling relating to the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, is as follows:

That an injunction issued by the Circuit Court of any judicial circuit of the United States, or by the circuit Judge of any judicial circuit of the United States, in an action or proceeding at law, or in equity pending in said court, shall be binding on and operative against the defendant or defendants in said action or proceeding in every judicial circuit of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the said defendant or defendants shall have the right, on due and proper notice to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in said action, to move to dissolve, vacate, or modify the said injunction for the judicial circuit in which said motion is made, and the Circuit Court or Circuit Judge shall have jurisdiction on sufficient cause to dissolve, vacate, or modify said injunction in and for the judicial circuit of the Circuit Court or Circuit Judge in which said motion is made.

SEC. 3. That every Circuit Court or Circuit Judge of the United States shall have jurisdiction, according to the rules and practice of the court, to punish, as for a contempt of court, any person violating within the judicial circuit of said court or Judge an injunction legally issued by any other Circuit Court or Circuit Judge, and duly served upon said person in the judicial circuit in which the said injunction was issued.

SEC. 4. That it shall be no defence or bar to an action on a motion on the part of the proprietor or owner of the original manuscript of a theatrical play or drama, to restrain and enjoin the public performance, representation, or exhibition of said play or drama on the stage, in violation of rights of said proprietor or owner in or to said play or drama, that the said play or drama has been printed or published; provided always that the said play or drama was not printed or published before the plaintiff in said action, or on said motion, became proprietor or owner of the same by purchase or otherwise.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A Democratic correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* suggests Hendricks and Ewing against Hayes and Woodford.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks that party necessities will demand that the Democratic National Convention will be held in that city.

The Connecticut Prohibition State Convention will be held in Middletown on Tuesday, Feb. 1. The call invites women to be present.

The Democratic papers quite generally are condoling with Mr. Blaine that he should thus early destroy all his chances for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Curious.

The Cincinnati papers of Saturday say that Mr. Cornell had already telegraphed to engage fifty rooms at the Grand Hotel for the New-York delegation to the National Republican Convention.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* believes that Mr. Thurman will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and it rejoices therein because it looks upon him as the best and strongest man who can be found for the position.

Hon. John G. Thompson has written a letter home to Ohio, saying that he is not opposed to a State Convention to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention. He says that he stands by the customs of his party.

Gov. Luddington, of Wisconsin, recommends the repeal of the Potter Railroad law and the substitution of a law prohibiting unjust discriminations and extortionate rates, and making provision for the continued supervisory control over these corporations.

Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, will soon call a meeting of citizens to make preparations to accommodate the National Republican Convention, and also to suggest the appointment of a committee to wait on the National Democratic Convention, and to set forth the advantages of Cincinnati for the location of the National Democratic Convention.

Hon. John W. Kingman, formerly United States Judge, of Wyoming, reports that since women have been admitted the suffrage there has been a change from the former noisy, disorderly, and disreputable scenes to the "quiet of a religious meeting." He thinks that hardly a dozen men could be found in the Territory to favor depriving women of the suffrage.

RAILROAD DECISION.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—In the United States Circuit Court on Friday night last, Judge Woods signed a decree, vacating the office of Stanton and Loomis as Trustees and Receivers of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. They are required to turn over their accounts on the 1st of February to the new Trustees, Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, and Robert H. Smith and W. D. Dunn, of Alabama. The final decree, covering all details and claims, will be signed on Tuesday week. Mr. Snagge, of London, who has conducted the case of the first mortgage bond-holders, on Friday had service of summons in a libel suit of J. C. Stanton, instituted in the City Court at Montgomery. The damages are laid at $100,000 against Snagge, who is charged with having circulated in the Mobile *Register* his speech, made in open court, against Stanton.

ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

UTICA, Jan. 16.—The extensive fire at Waterville, this county, on New Year's morning, that threatened the destruction of the village, originated in David K. Pierce's jewelry store. His small stock was insured for $3,000. George Woodruff, of Eldridge, Onondaga County, and Pierce have been arrested for having started the fire. Woodruff made a full confession of his and Pierce's guilt before a Justice of Eldridge, and Pierce did the same at Waterville. Each charges the other with being the principal. The object of the fire was to obtain the insurance. Woodruff says he was to receive $200. The crime is arson in the first degree. Both Woodruff and Pierce will be indicted to-morrow.

A FORGER CAUGHT.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 16.—Albert A. Slocum, a bankrupt trader, who absconded a year ago, leaving notes purporting to bear his father's name, the indorsements on which the father testifies were forged, was brought back here on Saturday night by Detective Swan, who found the fugitive keeping a country store in South Carolina. Slocum was held in $3,000 for examination.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A SPANISH NOTE TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS—A REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily News* says Spain has forwarded a circular note to all the European Governments concerning Cuba. It declares that the commerce between Cuba and the United States is greater than ever, and has not suffered by the insurrection. Many citizens of the United States in business in Cuba are not molested, and have accumulated fortunes. All just claims have been satisfied or are before the courts. The note is dignified in tone. Jovellar is its author.

SPAIN.

THE FREEDOM OF THE ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Government has sanctioned public meetings and other electoral proceedings in favor of Castelar at Valencia and Carvajal at Malaga. Meetings in favor of the election of other prominent Republicans have also been authorized, and very few abuses of the privilege are reported. The Government leaves a clear field to all candidates professing monarchical or other "solid" views. It has seized copies of proclamations issued by some Bishops, stigmatizing candidates for the Cortes as impious if they do not uphold religious intolerance.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CARLISTS IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from St. Jean de Luz to the *Times* reports that Gen. Moriones has advanced from San Sebastian, capturing the heights of Arretzain and silencing the Carlist artillery. Important operations were momentarily expected.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE REFORMS CONSIDERED URGENT IN THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Count Andrassy's note mentions several reforms as urgent. Of these the principal are the establishment of the equality of all religious denominations; alteration of the system of taxation, and changes in the administration of justice, especially the acceptance of the evidence of Christians in the courts. The note proposes the establishment of a commission composed in equal numbers of Christians and Turks as an effective guarantee of the execution of the reforms. It intimates that some time may possibly be required before the execution of the proposed changes in reference to the agrarian question and some other points is practicable.

THE SERVIAN LEGISLATURE PUNISHING EXTRAVAGANCE IN OFFICIALS.

BELGRADE, Jan. 16.—The Skupochtjna has voted to impeach all the members of the Mainovics Cabinet for allowing the expenditures to exceed the amount authorized by the budget.

INFLUENTIAL INHABITANTS OF CRETE IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* states that the British Vice-Consul in Crete has received numerous intimations from influential inhabitants that they are in favor of the annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Greek Party, which receives its instructions from Athens, opposes the movement, and there is much agitation. It is in consequence of this state of affairs that the Porte reappointed Raouf Pasha to the Governorship of the island with enlarged powers.

FRANCE.

DELEGATES TO CHOOSE SENATORS ELECTED YESTERDAY—THE RESULT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Elections for delegates who are to choose Senators were held to-day throughout France. The Municipal Council here elected Victor Hugo Senatorial delegate, and M. Spuller, editor of *La République Française*, substitute delegate. The returns indicate that the majority of delegates elected in the Department of the Seine are moderate Republicans and the minority Radicals. The Republican Deputies and Departmental and Municipal Councilors have called a meeting of the Senatorial delegates on Monday, for the purpose of deciding upon a definite list of candidates for the Senate in the Department of the Seine. This list will certainly contain the names of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Peyrat.

Full returns from the departments are not expected for several days. The delegates elected in Valence and its neighborhood are Radicals. The Prefects of several departments have issued proclamations ordering that freedom of elections be respected. M. Gambetta arrived yesterday in Marseilles, where arrangements are being made to give him a banquet.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, reporting the results of the elections for Senatorial delegates, says in fifty towns forty-two Republicans and eight Conservatives have been elected. Orleans elects Conservatives and Montpellier Radicals. This does not influence the result. As every commune, small or large, elects one delegate, the delegates chosen by the large towns are merely a drop in the rural ocean.

PARIS, Jan. 16—Midnight.—The majority of the Senatorial delegates elected in the Departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Finistère, Vienne, and Allier are Conservatives.

GERMANY.

THE POPE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ARCHBISHOPS OF COLOGNE AND TREVES.

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Vatican has instructed the Archbishops of Cologne and Treves to endeavor to find means of preventing their deposition from their sees.

BISMARCK DRAFTING A LAW TO PUNISH CRIMES LIKE THOMASSEN'S.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A telegram from Berlin to the *Post* asserts that Prince Bismarck is personally drafting an additional clause for the Penal Code against crimes like that of Thomassen at Bremerhaven.

AUSTRIA.

A LOAN CONCLUDED BY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* announces that the Cis-Leithan Government has concluded a loan of 40,000,000 gulden with the Creditaustalt.

RUSSIA.

GEN. KAUFMANN NOT TO RETURN TO ASIA—DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—A report is published that Gen. Kaufmann, who is in this city, will not return to Turkestan.

Admiral Krabbé, Minister of Marine, is dead, and Vice Admiral Lessowsky has been appointed his successor.

THE WAYS OF WHISKY FRAUD.

COUNTERFEIT TAX STAMPS IN USE IN CHICAGO—SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—It is reported, upon what may be considered the best authority, that some time ago there came to this city a drummer, said to represent the rectifying and commission house of Seth Ely & Co., of New-York, soliciting orders for a beautiful and, what he claimed to be, authorized article of tax stamp. He was "picked up" instantly by a great many Chicago distillers, and by many more elsewhere, who used his article with vast benefit and much profit for the balance of the time, until their vouchers were taken in. There has been a great deal more of outright stealing done by means of these stamps, than by any other means, and little or nothing has been said about them. The frauds committed upon the country by their use are so vast that the most luxuriant mathematical genius would hesitate, if requested to figure them up. This was the neatest and cleanest job of all, and, if the ring had been allowed to work along in its own way, would have been a source of untold revenue to the thieves, and of transcendent loss to the United States Treasury. The drummer from New-York made his first appearance here some months ago, just in time to be almost too late. The counterfeit stamp is still in use.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Information was received at the Treasury Department yesterday that the raiding party now engaged in hunting up illicit whisky distilleries in South Carolina had captured, in Pickens County, in their last raid, six distilleries, fifty tubs of mash and beer, and three prisoners. This makes twenty-three illicit distilleries captured in South Carolina since Jan. 1. The raiding party consists of twelve men, under charge of a special revenue agent. The party is supplied with arms, tents, and other camp equipages, and move over the country in regular military order. The desperate character of those generally engaged in illicit distillation of spirits in Southern States makes the presence of an armed force necessary for successful attempts to make seizures, and the latest method, which was recently more fully explained, seems to be very effective and economical.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the southern portion of the Middle States and thence westward and south-westward to the Mississippi Valley. The barometer has fallen, except in New-England and the Middle States, with southerly to westerly winds. High temperature in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and in the districts of the Mississippi Valley. The barometer continues high on the South Atlantic coast. It has fallen rapidly in the lake region and the North-west. The Mississippi River has fallen twenty two inches at Cairo and Memphis and fourteen inches at St. Louis. The Missouri has risen twenty-seven inches at Leavenworth.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lakes, rain will prevail, with slight changes in temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and areas of rain in the Northern portion.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains, southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer, with slight changes in temperature, followed by clearing weather.

For the upper lakes, light rain and southerly to westerly winds, followed by partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day.

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather and southerly to westerly winds, with low barometer during the day, probably followed by colder weather and north-west to south-west winds.

The central Mississippi River will continue to fall.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Saturday afternoon the steam jacket on the boiler of a hoisting engine at the new reservoir in Montreal burst, killing the engineer, named Durcher.

Two boys, named Theodore Baumgarten and Edwin Starr, were drowned Saturday afternoon while skating on Colgate's Creek, near Lower Canton, Md.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Bowdoin Boat Club, held on Saturday night, it was unanimously voted to remain in the Boating Association and to send a crew to Saratoga next regatta.

The wife of ex-President Johnson died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Patterson, near Greenville, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The funeral will take place on Tuesday next.

The evidence in the Abbott-Frost case, in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, has been found on a further examination of the box of documents forwarded by Commissioner Holmes to Washington.

Hon Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, has received an invitation from the Philadelphia Centennial Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall to furnish a biographical sketch of Thomas Jefferson, to be deposited among the archives of the National Museum.

Saturday night a man, supposed to be Samuel Abrahams, was found lying alongside the track of the Northern Central Railroad near Baltimore with his face badly crushed and otherwise seriously injured. He was taken to a hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, originating from some cause unknown, in the barn of Dennis Downing, near Nashua, N. H., destroyed a large store shed of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, in which were a number of valuable patterns, the loss to the company being $4,000, with but slight insurance. Downing's barn was destroyed. Another barn and three dwelling houses were also somewhat damaged. The total loss by fire amounts to about five thousand dollars.

A fire Saturday night destroyed Hilliard's flour-mill, near Goderich, Ontario. The loss is $19,000; partially covered by insurance.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—At the 8 o'clock meeting this morning the immense building was crowded. Mr. Moody preached on "Forgiveness" and a number of other subjects. He showed what the churches could do, and advised all the young converts to join the Young Men's Christian Association, which he believed a great help to the churches. He said the religious work now going on in this city had been more encouraging than he had seen elsewhere. At the afternoon meeting 14,000 ladies were in attendance, and thousands were unable to gain admission. Mr. Moody preached on the word "Trust." This word in the Old Testament was the same as "Believe" in the New Testament. The inquiry rooms were crowded after the services. There was an immense gathering of men to-night, and many prominent people sat on the platform. Mr. Moody preached the same sermon as in the afternoon. The inquiry rooms were full with penitents. A Christian convention will be held in the tabernacle on Wednesday and Thursday next, to consider the best means of carrying on the present religious movement.

The convention promises to be a very large one. It is expected that a thousand ministers from different parts of the country will be in attendance. Ample accommodation has been made for the entertainment and comfort of the delegates. The exercises will change every hour, and at night Mr. Moody will preach. On Thursday evening the convention will close with the anniversary of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, when Mr. Moody will repeat his lecture on "Daniel."

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Signal Service observer at Cape May reports a bark ashore about the middle of Leaming's Beach, sixteen miles north of Cape May. No particulars have yet been learned. The vessel reported ashore this morning by the Signal Service observer, at Cape May, was a ship instead of a bark, and got off all right at 10:20 A. M.

A COLORADO RUFFIAN SHOT.

PUEBLO, Jan. 16.—A drunken "rough," named James Delaney, was fatally shot here to-day by a policeman whom Delaney resisted and assaulted with a knife.

FRANCE.

THE END OF THE ASSEMBLY.

DUC PASQUIER'S LITTLE SPEECH—WHAT THAT STATESMAN HAS ATTEMPTED—A RETROSPECT—NEWS FROM GERMANY—THE FEELING OF THE FRENCH PRESS TOWARD AMERICA—A SAINTSHIP FOR THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 3, 1876.

The National Assembly of France, which, although elected on the 8th of January, 1871, simply to make peace with the Germans, arrogated to itself complete sovereignty, legislative and constituent powers, closed its labors on the 31st of December, and it has now nothing to do but to hand over its authority to a new Assembly on the 8th of March next. When the order of the day had been cleared, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier felt called upon to make a little speech. It was clear that he was speaking to the country rather than to the Assembly, and his words were greeted with ironic smiles and jeers from all parts of the house. "Go away with confidence, gentlemen," he said, "and submit yourselves to the judgment of France. Do not fear that she will reproach you for the concessions you have made in order to secure her peace and repose, for there are two things which you give back intact—her flag and her liberties."

WHAT DUC PASQUIER HAS ATTEMPTED.

It is evident in the minds of many that if the flag and the liberties of France have been preserved intact it was not owing to the patriotic efforts of the Duke, for ever since the Assembly first met at Bordeaux he has been constantly engaged in intrigues, the objects of which were to seize upon the liberties of the people for the purpose of handing them over to the princes of Orleans. That those liberties might have been intrusted to safe hands is quite possible; but that does not alter the fact that Duc d'Audiffret wanted to take forcible possession of them by means of this Assembly, in the interests of the Orleans princes rather than in the interests of France. Knowing that these princes had no sort of chance before the people he has tried to get this Assembly to tie the hands of the people for a moment, until his princes were firmly seated upon the throne, after which a régime of peace and plenty was promised. And if the flag has been handed back intact it is not the fault of Duc d'Audiffret. He favored the fusion, he invited the Comte de Paris to arrange with his cousin at Frohsdorf, and he was one of those who would have taken the white flag if Henri V. had bound himself not to marry again in case of the death of the Countess de Chambord, and to have openly created the Comte de Paris his legal and natural heir. And in all the intrigues tending to overthrow the Republic in favor of the constitutional monarchy the Duke's name has been prominently noted. In everything he has failed, the Republic not only exists, but has been permanently constituted, (in a provisional way.) and the Monarchists of the Duke's party have not only met with many sad defeats, but have been used as a means to found the Republic that now exists. Under such circumstances Duc d'Audiffret appears to be joking when he talks in the way I have noted above, and one naturally thinks of Dr. Dulcamara imposing his wondrous elixir upon a group of peasants, who are quite happy in not being able to reason upon his fairly-sounding assertions. This Assembly has certainly done a great deal of good work, but to praise it for its patriotism is the merest mockery. Three-fourths of its members have put their party and dynastic preferences before the interests of France; and, if they had only been able to agree among themselves, France would long ago have had a master, and the Republic would only be known as an item in history. As for the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, I feel like using plain but disagreeable language to express my personal opinion of him as a statesman, or in his public capacity. I have seen him mixed up in all these disloyal intrigues against the Republic, and I have seen him vanquished in his scheming by the clairvoyant loyalty of the grandson of Charles X., the descendant and heir of forty kings, the Comte de Chambord, who had honesty and grandeur enough to refuse a crown from the hands of intriguing politicians; to refuse to lend his great name to plots against the Republic even in his favor; to spurn royalty purchased by deception and fraud; to prefer his manly dignity and self-respect to a throne which was not founded upon popular will. That is the comment we have to make upon the political labors of this Assembly. As the Duke says, it has handed back to France her liberties and her flag, intact; but it was simply because all efforts to estrange these liberties and to change that flag most ignominiously failed.

A RETROSPECT.

This is probably the last general comment that I shall have to make upon an Assembly whose career I have followed so carefully since its first sitting in the theatre of Bordeaux. In conformity with my orders, upon which the Germans gave me a passport out of Paris, I started for Bordeaux on the 8th of February, 1871, and reached there on the 12th, the day of the first sitting. I saw the stormy sitting when the *déchéance* of the Imperial family was voted, when M. Conti braved a score of bullies who wanted to drag him from the tribune; I saw the election of M. Thiers to the Presidency, and was in the party which met him on the staircase when he went out; I followed the Chamber to Versailles, and was with it until that memorable date, the 19th of May, when the troops opened the gates of Paris. Since then I have gone out frequently, as my readers will remember, and at last have conquered the right to a seat in the press tribune, and to a permanent *carte* as the representative of THE TIMES. Under these circumstances it is only natural that I should feel an interest in this body. And I am glad to praise it in everything which does not concern party politics. There it has failed, sadly failed, and has shown itself petty, narrow-minded, and unpatriotic; in all else it has done well, for the laws it has adopted have been very good indeed, and there has been a constant leaning upon the side of liberty. In all things with which partisanship could be mingled the less said the better. One curious incident to close: After the Duc d'Audiffret had concluded his speech, some members of the Left shouted "*Vive la République!*" The Right responded with "*Vive la France!*" For some moments such shouts were kept up on both sides. The Radical journals do not pretend to deny that these cries were antagonistic, and were uttered in opposition to each other, but they try to explain that the former cry embraces the latter, for in the minds of the Left the liberties and the welfare of France depend upon the Republic. I need scarcely say that the members of the Right entertain an opposite opinion.

TIDINGS FROM GERMANY.

I have received two long letters from Berlin respecting the indignation meeting of Americans held in that city the other day to protest against the malicious charges against us as a nation made by the Prussian press in its comments upon the Bremerhaven affair. The meeting is said to have produced a very strong impression, and many leading Germans have called upon our compatriots to protest against these allegations of the press. The indecent haste with which the Berlin editors informed their readers that Thomassen was an American, and that his crime was the outgrowth of American civilization, was generally remarked in Europe, and one French paper, which is noted for jumping at hasty conclusions, intimated that it would have been more prudent to have waited until the nationality of this man Thomassen had been fully established. It is now regarded as certain that he was born in Westphalia or Suabia, and that he has relatives and friends in both who knew him and his family before any of them had set foot upon our soil. I am sure that no one would have been so mean and ungenerous as to have reproved Germany for having produced such a monster, for crime belongs to no country, had not the Berlin journalists first tried to throw the blame upon us as a nation. We must now take steps to find out the antecedents of this man. I denounced at once one of his statements, that regarding the Old Dominion, a vessel upon which I have made frequent trips from my native State to New-York, and was then justified in applying the Latin adage, *falsum in uno*, &c., to all his allegations. The opinion that I first formed of him was that he was one of our naturalized German blowhards who do little credit at any time to the country of their birth or of their adoption. We meet them in every community, and while we appreciate them for their laborious habits and domestic virtues, we soon find them generally noted as men who "draw a long bow." But we take them as they come, and if they do turn out criminals at times, no one thinks of reproaching Germany, from which country we have obtained many thousands of excellent citizens. Under the title of "Allemands et Americains" the *Moniteur* gives expression to the average French sentiment upon this subject. After stating the facts, it adds:

"Certainly, it would be invidious to hold an entire people responsible for the crimes of one. Silent contempt is the proper reply to the writers who pretend that the virtues of Washington are henceforth eclipsed by the crimes of Thomassen. But what can we say about the impudence of the Berlin scribblers when we know that Thomassen is a German by birth; that he was born in Westphalia of a German father and mother; that he was taken to America when young; that he would have been the compatriot of these grand journalists up to the time of his death if the Americans had been less loyal in fulfilling their duties of hospitality. Is it not a just and moral spectacle to see the outrages vomited against an honest nation fall back upon those who sent them out? And can we not add, furthermore, that the principles of Thomassen are anything but American, for it is not on the other side of the Atlantic that one would hear an honored and popular Minister declaring, *que la force prime le droit*."

This is a sample of the remarks made upon this subject, all being very friendly to us as a nation, and they must tend considerably toward the soothing of the ruffled nerves of our compatriots in Berlin. They have been very much annoyed, but this appears to me far less serious than the constant snubbings to which Americans are subject in Berlin. Travelers who come here are filled with indignation in a majority of cases, and many of them express their opinion as frankly as Gen. Sherman did after his visit to the Prussian capital.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN THE METROPOLIS.

New Year's Day in Paris was all that heart could wish. The weather was very fine indeed, and the streets were in good condition. Hence, enormous crowds were out all day long, and the boulevards were thronged from the Madelaine to the Place Bastille. The confectioners did a thriving business; the *baraques* were not neglected, and at night the theatres were jammed. The official receptions took place according to the published programme. At 11 o'clock the Marshal received the President of the Assembly, then left Versailles for Paris to hold an audience at the Elysée. The receptions began at 1 o'clock. Outside the palace large crowds of people were stationed to see the gala carriages and the brilliant costumes and uniforms of the officials going to meet the Marshal. The entire day was unusually animated, and at night numerous balls were given in every quarter of the city.

A CURIOUS MISSION.

The Bishop of Orleans leaves this morning for Rome on a curious mission. Monseigneur Dupanloup goes with all his staff, and with all the pomp of his high office, for the purpose of laying a long and minute report before his Holiness the Pope and the Roman Curia. The object is to obtain the canonization of the Maid of Orleans, or to make a saint of Jeanne d'Arc. I hope he will succeed, for beyond all question La Pucelle has more titles to a saintship than many of those who figure in the calendar.

THE STORMS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A PROMISING SESSION—THE DISCUSSION ON THE NEW PRESS LAW—CHARACTER OF THE MEASURE—AN "INCIDENT"—JULES FAVRE ATTACKS THE BONAPARTISTS—AN INTERCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS—RISING OF THE LEFT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

On Monday I hurried my letter off with fatal haste in order to catch the Deputies' train for Versailles, hoping to find matters of interest there which would enable me to make amends for the shortcomings of the day. Monday's sitting was interesting enough to the spectator, for we had one of the most deplorable incidents of the session, but I hardly know how to begin describing these singular legislative proceedings. It was evident at a glance that something unusual was coming, and the reporters were not long in picking out the leading orator, for Jules Favre stood with folded arms leaning against the wall, and there received the congratulations or the encouragement of many members of the Left. It was clear at a glance that Jules Favre had been put forward for the occasion, and we knew very well what was coming. He never speaks upon any subject without making a violent assault upon the Bonapartists. That they expected something was also evident, for about a dozen members of this group stood in council upon the other side of the Chamber, and were apparently consulting as to who should take up the gauntlet to be thrown down by Jules Favre. And it appeared probable, also, that we were to have other speakers, for the Centre was unusually animated, and groups of prominent men continued to gather about the Duc de Broglie. A tap of the Speaker's bell finally brought the Chamber to comparative silence, and in his usual hum-drum way Duc d'Audiffret announced that the discussion of the day was upon the Press law of M. Dufaure. The Garde des Sceaux began by asking a vote of urgency for his bill, which dispenses with the delays that are usual between the different readings, and although the entire Left abstained from voting, the Minister's demand was accorded. The discussion then began at once upon article 1 of the bill. M. Bertauld opened the engagement by proposing an amendment which substituted the words "Government of the Republic" for the euphemism employed by the Ministry, manifestly to avoid the use of a term so disagreeable to M. Buffet. M. Dufaure consented to the amendment very cheerfully; and Raoul Duval then entered the tribune to argue against the principles enunciated in this article of the bill.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

I must here say something of the nature of this measure, which M. Laboulaye pronounces "essentially bad," and which I have more than once characterized as Draconian. The Government itself has acknowledged in the preamble that this is by no means "a durable work which rests upon reason and experience," and that is perfectly true. It is an electoral expedient and nothing more, and one which is contrary to right and principle, and designed merely to take the place of the state of siege "in order to secure the serenity of the elections;" one which subsequent Chambers will speedily efface as a blot upon French legislation. The press and the best legal talent of the country both condemn it, and its only supporters are those who hope to make use of the principle of official candidates, or to be served by that principle in the coming campaign. The debate upon such a law could be nothing more than an electoral discussion—a sort of introduction to the contest for which all are making preparations.

THE DISCUSSION.

Such was the view of Raoul Duval, who stated the real facts of the case in very plain language, and no one pretended to deny his proposition. He opposed the principles contained in the first article of this law because it interfered with the freedom of speech. He claimed the right to criticise the constitutional laws when speaking before his electors, and to indicate to them how these laws ought to be revised when the hour for revision finally comes. He protested against this attempt to impose silence upon him, and urged the policy of encouraging rather than otherwise each of the parties to unfold its flag and to come out frankly before the country with a declaration of principles. The arguments of M. Dufaure in favor of his law were not very strong, although the Garde des Sceaux, when not a Minister, is one of the most eminent jurisconsults in France. He was obliged to glide rapidly over the electoral ground and explain how, in his view, the constitutional laws might be "discussed," but not "attacked," and said that if he were an elector he should refuse to give his vote to any candidate who found these laws detestable. There was something extremely youthful and *naïf* about this remark which did not sound well in the veteran Dufaure. The Press law is so much of an electoral weapon that it permitted M. Jules Favre to come into the tribune for the sole purpose of attacking the Bonapartists. He said nothing at all about the matter in hand, but talked of nearly everything else. M. De Valon came forward to reply, and a scene of unusual violence ensued. That this law is "essentially bad" few can doubt after the stormy prologue to the electoral period, which it aims to render "serene," in the Chamber on Monday last.

THE "INCIDENT."

I can best give an idea of this incident by translating one passage in the official report. M. Jules Favre approved certain portions of the law relating to *colportage*, because the Bonapartists were constantly distributing pamphlets and photographs which were an outrage to history, and which contained infamous lies.

M. De Valon (interrupting)—The writings of which you speak were only designed to reply to lies of your own.

The Speaker—Do not interrupt, M. De Valon; you have not the floor.

M. De Valon—I repeat they were only designed as replies to falsehoods.

(Cries of "Call him to order!" on the Left.)

The Speaker—Do not interrupt or I shall call you to order.

M. De Valon—I demand the floor.

M. Haentjens—The discussion upon the inquiries would have revealed these falsehoods.

The Speaker—M. Haentjens, do not interrupt.

The gentleman continued to speak from his seat, but his words were drowned in the noise of the Chamber.

The Speaker—Since you persist in interrupting, M. Haentjens, I call you to order.

M. Haentjens—I demand the floor.

The Speaker—You can have it at the end of the sitting.

Jules Favre went on with his speech, making most violent accusations against the Bonapartists, who were responsible for the loss of two provinces and five milliards. M. De Valon entered the tribune.

M. De Valon—Under pretext of discussing the article of the law now before you, M. Jules Favre has simply come forward to call for the severities of the law against the electoral documents of the Bonapartists. I interrupted him to put in a serious word, all the gravity of which I thoroughly understand, but which I maintain. I told him that the pamphlets in question were only designed to respond to the falsehoods of M. Jules Favre. [Loud cries of order! order! Great agitation.]

M. Jules Favre—Your insults, Sir, belong to you, and I leave them to you.

On the Left—Call the orator to order, Mr. Speaker!

M. Jules Favre—The tribune has become a market-place owing to these fellows.

The Speaker—M. De Valon, you have no right to use in the tribune such injurious expressions, and I invite you to withdraw them.

Many members of the Right begged M. De Valon to withdraw his expression.

M. De Valon—I will withdraw my expression, because I want the privilege of explaining it and of justifying it. [Rumors and cries on the Left.] I do not propose to speak here either of the empire or of the 4th September. I take for the moment the Government of September for what it is worth, but I have a right to demand that it shall render an account of its acts. I have come here to speak of one capital act, among many others, the truth of which will be revealed by the inquiry which, unfortunately, has not yet been debated in this Assembly.

Voice on Left—Yes, they have been already judged.

M. De Valon—In my view the Government of September had but one great duty, which was to efface itself before the representatives of the nation. What I wish to bring before you is that, for the purpose of adjourning the elections, in order to keep still longer the dictation, the Government of the 4th September deceived the country upon the real demands of the enemy. This is the fundamental point to which I called the attention of this Assembly five years ago, in the month of June, 1871. On his return from Ferrières, at the end of September, 1870, M. Jules Favre posted upon the walls of Paris, and in all the communes of France, a proclamation stating that, at that epoch, Prussia demanded, by right of conquest, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. But that was not true! [Exclamations on the Left.] And it was this falsehood which then made of two provinces, which the enemy had not demanded, a state of war—of a new war which even its own authors declared in advance to be impossible. [Denials and outcries.] That declaration was so far from the truth that M. Jules Favre has himself confessed it in this tribune, and also in the book which he wrote upon the war in 1871. In this book he acknowledges that M. de Bismarck had not demanded the cession of Lorraine. This falsehood—this fearful falsehood—is the cause of the extension of the invasion, the miseries of the siege of Metz, and the mournings of the siege of Paris; [protests on the Left;] and this fearful lie was renewed again in the month of October.

M. De Pressensé—And your false documents?

M. Rouvier—And your false dispatches.

M. De Valon—This falsehood was repeated, I say, in the month of October.

M. Humbert—It was not a falsehood; everything has proved it since.

M. Tirard—Don't speak of falsehoods? You deceived France; you engaged France in a war upon a false dispatch.

The Speaker—M. Tirard, you have not the floor.

M. Georges Périn—Those who have lied, M. De Valon—

The Speaker—Do not interrupt.

M. Périn—Are those who invented a telegram which never existed.

The Speaker—Once more, M. Périn, do not interrupt.

M. Périn (continuing)—And upon which the war was declared; the Ministers of your own government—

The Speaker—M. Périn, you persist in interrupting; I call you to order.

M. De Valon—It is established in the reports of the Government upon the government of national defense, in the sitting of the 5th of November, that this ultimatum of Prussia was as follows—

Voices on the Left—Don't speak of those things; it is sad.

M. De Valon (quoting M. de Bismarck)—"To-day, Alsace and three milliards; after the capture of Paris, Alsace and Lorraine and five milliards."

M. Jules Favre—I demand the floor.

M. Tolain—But all this is a Bonapartist electoral manœuvre.

M. Bamberger—You forget the note of *déchéance*. [Great agitation.]

The Speaker—M. De Valon, I have an observation to make. Please listen to it. I cannot admit that, apropos of a law upon the press, you should come into the tribune to speak upon such painful subjects, and I invite you to confine yourself to the question.

MORE DISORDER.

M. De Valon urged that M. Favre had been allowed to provoke his reply and to bring up these painful subjects, but the Left was now in a rage, and all were on their feet howling at the orator. It was a curious scene. Not a word of what M. De Valon said could be heard, and from side to side of the chamber the Deputies were hurling insults at each other. There was another scene of equal violence when M. Haentjens entered the tribune to defend himself against the Speaker's call to order, which entails a fine and imposes silence for one month. Doubtless we shall have more of these incidents before the end of the session, for the situation has been greatly narrowed down. The Orleanists are greatly discouraged, and seem to be abdicating their hopes; The Duc D'Aumale and the Prince De Joinville have both written letters refusing the candidacies offered them. Thus the contest has been narrowed down to a life and death struggle between the Republicans and the Bonapartists, who will spring at each other's throats on every possible occasion. On Monday Raoul Duval was the only one who said anything about the press law under debate, all the rest talking with a view to the coming elections. The Speaker lost all control of this tempestuous body.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

LETTER OF TREASURER NEW TO A NEW-YORK CONGRESSMAN ON REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following letter from Treasurer New to a New-York member of Congress has reference to complaints which have been made by certain prominent business firms regarding the regulations of the Treasury in the matter of the redemption of legal-tender notes sent here for that purpose, the condition of which has not been regarded in any respect unfit for circulation:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., inclosing a note to you in regard to a deduction by this office in making returns for moneys redeemed. It has been the practice of this office to redeem all United States notes and fractional currency forwarded to it, whether fit or unfit for circulation. Under this practice the notes and currency redeemed that were in good condition for circulation have been equal to fifty per cent. of all remittances. In some instances amounts quite large have been received in packages as originally issued by the department, and, of course, in the best condition. In the particular case under consideration much of the currency was as clean and perfect as when issued. To cancel and destroy currency is, of course, to subject the department to the expense of printing currency to take its place. To assort the notes so as to use again such as are fit for circulation would entail an equal or greater expense, and one for which there is no adequate provision, as it is not possible for this office, with the clerical force allowed it by law, to assort for the purpose stated so great a proportion of the currency of the country as is sent to it for redemption. To give an idea of the labor involved, it may be stated that there are now of all issues and denominations of legal-tender notes and fractional currency fifty-three kinds, composed of fifteen denominations, in ten series, each of which must be separated, put up, and accurately accounted for. It is asked of the public that they assort by denominations only, while the greater labor of assorting into issues and series will be done at the department. For years past the regulations of the department, made in accordance with the law, have required that worn or defaced moneys presented for redemption be assorted by denominations, put up in 100 notes to the strap, and the contents properly stated upon the strap. These reasonable requirements had been in so many cases disregarded—in some cases even after the attention of parties remitting had been specially called to them by this office, and the amount of moneys fit for circulation received for redemption had so increased that some action to correct the evils seemed a necessity. Accordingly, in December last a circular was issued (copy herewith,) and sent to all national banks and many bankers and others, in which it was stated that "in no case will the Government pay the charges upon legal-tender notes or fractional currency sent for redemption when the same are fit for circulation or when the same are sent in disregard of these regulations, but the expenses of such redemptions will be deducted from the returns made therefor."

In pursuance of the notice thus given, deductions have of late been made when a considerable amount of a remittance consisted of money fit for circulation, or when not put up in accordance with the requirements. It must be understood that these moneys so received for redemption have been brought to this office and the moneys in return therefor remitted at the expense of the department for express charges, and that these charges constitute a part of the deductions. Certainly the department ought not to pay the express charges both upon money received and returned, when that which is returned is in but little if any better condition than that received. In order that the currency in circulation may be in good condition, the department pays the express charges on worn and defaced currency sent to it properly put up, and on the returns made for it. The stipulation upon the fractional currency notes, that the United States notes will be exchanged for them when presented in sums of not less than $5, does not impose upon the Government the expense of transportation to and from the Treasury. It is not the desire or the purpose of this office to make any charge upon the notes or currency sent for redemption when they are unfit for circulation, or when they are sent with a reasonable compliance with the regulations. But it is deemed an unnecessary expenditure of the public money to cause to be canceled and destroyed such large amounts fit for circulation that must be replaced by new issues at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, and it is to avoid this that charges have been made for the expenses of such redemption. Such charges have been at a rate considerably less than the ascertained cost of the new issues. The regulations are simple, and, it is believed, not unreasonable, and compliance therewith may easily be made by any corporation or bank which can with little expense or trouble properly assort the currency it may receive. The improvement which has already become apparent in the manner of putting up money for redemption, and the falling off in the proportion fit for circulation that is received, warrants the belief that the occasion for charges or deductions on any account will soon cease to exist.

Yours, very truly,
JOHN C. NEW,
Treasurer United States.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

A letter in the *Rappel* gives an account of a visit to Gen. Garibaldi, who still suffers much from his various wounds, especially in damp weather, and is then forced to keep in bed most of the day. He is inundated with callers, many of them English, and before the writer delivered himself of his commission a family from Melbourne, perfect strangers, paid their respects to him. They consisted of father, mother, son, and three blooming daughters. Garibaldi addressed the chief of the visitors in excellent English, telling him how, when in command of the Montevidean fleet, he put in near Melbourne, to revictual. The Australians listened attentively and withdrew. Garibaldi's first inquiry was for Victor Hugo. He is much interested in French politics, seeing that the destinies of democracy are bound up with those of France, and will largely depend on the coming elections. He considers the priesthood a formidable adversary on account of its wealth. He is anxious for European disarmament and arbitration, and asked what his French friends thought of it. On being told that France could never cease to think of the re-acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine by all possible means, and asked what he would have said had disarmament and arbitration been preached to Italy before it recovered Venice and Rome, he replied that in his eyes the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine was the most hateful of iniquities, but that by the arbitration of other nations, and the co-operation of the German Democracy, French patriotism might obtain what it justly considered the sacred aim of revenge.

OMAHA SURGERY.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Bee* of Jan. 12, says: "On Sunday, Jan. 2, a man named Joseph Fooltz, aged fifty-five years, living at the corner of California and Eighteenth streets, fell down a flight of stairs a distance of fifteen feet, receiving serious injury about the neck. Fortunately a German doctor happened to be at the house at the time, and he, suspecting that the man had broken his neck, had him carefully picked up and laid on a bed without moving his head more than was actually necessary. Other physicians were called in consultation, and they unanimously pronounced that the man had actually broken his neck—that the bone connecting the head to the body was broken. The patient has been kept in one position all the time, being strapped to an appliance to prevent him moving in the least. If he moves his head an inch in any direction, he is, to use the language of our informant, 'a goner;' but, on the other hand, if he keeps perfectly still, he will, remarkable to relate, recover inside of two months."

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P.:

No. 80 PARK STREET, LONDON, Dec. 30, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter a week ago, announcing to me the fact that I had been elected umpire for the University Regatta of 1876, by the unanimous vote of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. I beg you to assure the committee that I prize very highly this honor, and to thank them and you most heartily for the very kind way in which it has been bestowed, and the news of it conveyed to me. I delayed replying in the hope that I might possibly see my way to accepting the post; but this is, I am sorry to say, quite impossible. It would have been a high honor and great pleasure to me to have acted. Believe me always, with all good wishes of the season to you and all members of the association, most truly yours,

THOMAS HUGHES.

R. FRANK REES.

CHARITY'S GOOD DEEDS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN NEW-YORK

WORK OF THE GREAT PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR—ST. JOHN'S GUILD—THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

No city in the world provides more liberally for its poor than New-York. Outside of the regular governmental charities embraced in the Department of Charities and Correction, there are more than one hundred and seventy organized associations engaged in the work of relieving the poor, caring for the sick and destitute, and providing assistance and securing employment for the deserving of both sexes. More than five millions of dollars are annually expended by these institutions, while the number of people who have been and are in the habit of receiving relief from them has been rated as high as ten per cent. of the entire population. Careful estimates, prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Charities, however, place the number at not more than twenty-five thousand or twenty-seven thousand, which is probably nearer the truth. This immense body of beneficiaries comprises persons of every calling and nationality, and is scattered over every part of the City. The Sixth Ward and the adjoining districts to the east and north, as well as the Fifth and Eighth Wards on the west side, are the chief strongholds of want in the lower part of the City. Ever since the panic of 1873 the distress among the respectable working classes has been steadily growing, until at the present time the leaders in charitable work hardly know where to look for improvement. The labor market is so overstocked both here and elsewhere that it is practically impossible to find work for the thousands who desire it. In previous years, the large majority of beneficiaries have been among the sick, the widows and orphans. Since 1873 all this has changed. The ordinary cases of destitution are still as numerous as ever, but there has been such an overwhelming accession to the ranks of the unemployed working men as to put the capacity of charities of all descriptions to the severest test. In the words of one of the leading charitable workers of the west side: "There is absolutely no work for men, and very little for women." At St. Barnabas House, in Mulberry street, where over one hundred and six thousand meals were given to poor women and children between April, 1874, and April, 1875, the officers say that it requires an average of twelve days to procure situations for respectable women, where in 1872 three and a half days were sufficient. An officer of the United Hebrew Charities said to the writer a few days ago: "I do not know where to look for work for the able-bodied poor of my own faith, and it is my firm conviction that in the entire Metropolis there is not work for one-tenth of the honest poor who desire it." In previous years there has been always more or less room for this class on the City works, in manufactures, or in private employ, but this year there has been such an unusual cutting down of expenditure and stoppage of work that the only alternative for the unemployed poor is to depend on charity for assistance, to steal, or to starve. The marked increase in the number of cases of petty larceny before the Police Courts and Special Sessions is attributable to this cause. The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which endeavors to procure situations for the worthy unemployed, is crowded with applications, many of which it is unable to meet. The same is true of every other association of like character, and unless something is done to procure employment for the thousands who are now living on charity the dangers of a large class of the working population becoming permanent paupers are imminent.

The charities whose business it is to look after the condition of the poor are divisible into three classes: Public institutions under charge of the City and County; the general charities, like the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and St. John's Guild, which cover the City, and the special charities under the charge of the various churches, relief societies, and benevolent organizations, which do a vast deal of good, but which are more or less local in their nature. Every church, from its nature, is supposed to be a charitable society of itself and to care for its own poor, and there are very few churches in New-York which do not do so to a greater or less extent. But there are vast masses of the destitute who unhappily are never reached by influences of this kind, and whose existence in times of distress depends upon the liberality of strangers. For these there are two sources of relief open—the out-of-door support afforded by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and the assistance furnished by the private charities of a general character. This year the former has been abandoned, owing to the failure of the Board of Apportionment to vote the necessary funds, and the poor are thus deprived of from $90,000 to $110,000 in money and supplies which has always been counted upon in previous Winters. The result has been to throw the added weight of supporting the poor upon the private charities, which are already overburdened and in need of funds for carrying on their work. The coal supply, amounting to nearly four thousand tons, which has heretofore constituted a regular part of the out-of-door relief, has been discontinued, and, though the Commissioners have been considering the feasibility of renewing it, the possibility of such a course is extremely problematical. Nothing, in fact, except the unexpected mildness of the Winter thus far has prevented the burden of distress falling with crushing weight upon the existing charities. Even the Emigration Commission, which in the past has spent many thousands of dollars in the relief of the newly arrived emigrants, has been compelled to give up that portion of its work through want of funds, and to hand over their poor to the care of private societies. The appropriations for both departments this year have been so low as to do little more than support the county institutions—the Alms-house, the Insane Asylum, Bellevue Hospital, the emigrant institutions on Ward's Island, and establishments whose maintenance is absolutely necessary.

First in the ranks of the private bodies upon which have been imposed the increased duties described comes the oldest and most extensive of the charities of the City, the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, organized in 1843. It was the first local association to adopt the system of visiting by districts, which has since proved so effective. By its system the entire City is divided into 371 districts, each of which is under the supervision of a visitor who gives his services free of charge, and is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the inhabitants. The work of the society is strictly supplemental to that of the other charitable bodies, and in all cases acts as a help to them in their labors. Wherever cases of destitution are found in which the parties have a prior claim upon some other organized charity, they are transferred to their care, thus enabling the local charities to cover a wider field than they would without the aid of the association. For instance, if a destitute orphan connected with some religious body applies for relief, he is consigned to the care of the orphan asylum of the church to which he belongs. In the same manner applications from sick or indigent persons who by reason of nationality or other causes properly come under the care of some hospital, society, or home, are at once referred to the society or organization concerned. If these refuse assistance, or if the applicant has no just claim of the kind mentioned, relief is afforded by the visitors of the association themselves. Orders for provisions, clothing, and supplies to a limited amount are given by the visitors, and work, or in case of illness, medical assistance, is procured for them. The aim of the association is to build up as much as possible, and to assist the respectable and honest poor to become once more self-sustaining. Ever since the panic of 1873 a large proportion of the cases thrown on their hands have been of this class, and the monthly reports of their visitors show that this description of destitution is becoming more and more frequent. A visitor's report for November, selected at random from scores, shows the business of the various applicants in the district to be as follows: One teacher of music, one peddler of suspenders, one nurse, one laborer, one laundress, one white-washer, one peddler of neck-ties, one dealer in picture frames, one express driver, one butcher, one laborer, one laborer, one builder. Out of the fourteen persons, whose occupations are given in the above list, twelve had been respectable and industrious people who had hitherto supported themselves, but were driven by extreme want to apply for assistance. In addition to the 371 visitors already mentioned the association has in each of the twenty-one wards a select committee of five, which are constantly on duty, together with other officers whose number swells the total actively employed in the work of the association to 572, all of whom serve without compensation of any kind. The sudden increase of destitution in the years succeeding the panic is shown by the expenditures of the society since 1870. For the four years preceding January, 1874, the average number of persons relieved each year was 22,000, and the amount expended $52,000. In 1874 the number of beneficiaries suddenly rose to 89,845, and the disbursements to $96,431. During the past twelve months a still larger number of applicants have been relieved, the official figures being $107,193, while the amount distributed has fallen to $93,745. Within the thirty-one years since the association was founded, it has relieved more than 250,000 families, containing 1,030,061 persons, and has expended $1,659,758. The labor thus voluntarily undertaken by the gentlemen composing the association has been very great. The donations by this association are made in such a form that it is impossible for the recipients to make an improper use of them. Relief is always given in the form of orders in groceries at the rate of from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents per week. This system has been criticised in some quarters as not being adequate to the wants of the poor in all cases, but, as the association is only intended to be supplementary to the great mass of local charities, and of course cannot assume the burden of meeting all the demands of the destitute, this objection loses much of its force.

St. John's Guild, a comparatively young institution, in Varick street, has of late attracted unusual interest through the activity of its officers. Its plan differs from that of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Out-of-door Relief Department of the City Charities, in rejecting the system of doles altogether. Instead of granting the applicant a grocery order for seventy-five cents or $1 50 per week, or giving him that amount in money, the Guild endeavors in all instances to meet the wants of the case, whatever their magnitude. When provisions or clothing are given, they are furnished in such an amount as will prove adequate to the wants of the applicant, who is at the same time told to call again when the supplies are gone. When a family are threatened with ejectment for non-payment of rent, or their furniture is to be sold, the Guild comes to their rescue and furnishes the required amount—$5, $10, $20, or $25—or even more, as the case may demand. Care is, of course, taken in all instances to secure a thorough examination into the circumstances of applicants, and to assist only those who are deserving of aid. During last Winter the number of visitors employed by the Guild was over 150; and although the work undertaken has not been as great so far this year, sixty or seventy have been constantly employed in this work. The Guild is advertised in the newspapers which circulate among the working classes, and every means is afforded the honest poor for becoming acquainted with its nature and objects. All the expenses of the Guild are defrayed by the members—800 in number—so that all of its receipts go to the honest poor in the shape of provisions and supplies of the best quality, purchased at the lowest prices and furnished in quantities to satisfy the wants of the recipients. The allowance of groceries furnished in an ordinary case is a good illustration of the way in which relief is granted. After the applicant has been visited, which is done within twenty-four hours after the application, and found to be worthy, the following provisions are allowed:

FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE.

5 pounds of corn meal,	4 pounds of hominy,
4 pounds of oatmeal,	¼ pound of tea,
5 pounds of flour,	1 pound of sugar,

In case of sickness, two pounds of rice.

Potatoes are also to be furnished in the future. In case clothing is required, shirts, under-shirts, coats, hats, shoes, stockings, blankets and flannels are given as the case requires. Coal is also furnished, and where the rent must be paid or the family suffer ejectment, the amount required is given in cash. The total disbursements of the society in money, provisions, clothing, and fuel, during 1874-5, was in the neighborhood of $60,000. The receipts of the Guild are entirely derived from the voluntary contributions of citizens. Its management is in the hands of various committees selected from the membership, which comprises many of the first citizens of the Metropolis, and is made up principally of active workers in the cause of charity. The offices of the Guild are at No. 52 Varick street, and are open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The officers are—Master, Rev. Alvah Wiswall; Warden, William H. Wiley; Almoner, Andrew W. Leggat; Clerk, Thaddeus K. Chutkinski; Assistant Clerk, E. J. Earle; Financial Secretary, C. A. Bloomfield. At present from three hundred to five hundred applications a day are being received, all of which are visited and relieved within twenty-four hours. On the day before New Year's, 800 applications were made, and the supplies and funds of the Guild were drawn upon to an unusually heavy extent. In addition to the regular relief tickets furnished to the poor by visitors, other cards called "visitation tickets" are placed in the hands of respectable citizens in every part of the City, who are instructed to fill out the blank spaces with the name and address of any deserving person who may apply for relief. This ticket is then taken by the applicant to the head-quarters of the Guild, where a volunteer is detailed to make the proper inquiries and furnish immediate relief. The result of this system is that destitute persons in any part of the City are brought to the immediate notice of the Guild in the shortest possible time, and at the same time the worthless and undeserving are effectually weeded out.

Another charity which covers the entire City, and works in much the same manner as St. John's Guild, is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This organization is Roman Catholic, and renders assistance principally to members of its own faith, but is not confined to these. Each of the Catholic churches in the City—some thirty-eight in number—is embraced in the society, and has a branch or "conference" established in connection with the church. Each conference expends from $1,000 to $3,000 annually in charity to the poor and sick of its own parish, its affairs being managed by a President and Secretary chosen from the membership. Almost all of the active members of the Roman Catholic churches throughout the City are members. The initiation fee is generally light, the income being mainly raised by donations and by monthly collections in the churches. The work of the society is performed by the various officers and members without compensation of any kind, and the entire contributions go to the support of the poor and sick. The late Henry James Anderson, LL. D., was, up to the time of his death, President of the Superior Council of the society for this City; Commissioner Lynch, of the Board of Emigration, Vice President, and Charles P. Devlin, Secretary. Over 4,700 families were visited and relieved last year, and many were provided with situations. The total amount expended during the year was, in round numbers, $48,000.

Fifth on the list, comes the United Hebrew Charities, an organization which embraces all the Hebrew charitable associations of the City, and which cares exclusively for Hebrews. The central office is at No. 238 East Fifth street, where a clerk is in constant attendance to receive applications for relief, and where a member of the board of officers is on hand every day to act on applications. This society, like St. John's Guild, makes it a point to reach the wants of the petitioner whenever practicable. The Chairman of each District Committee is allowed to give as high as $5 to meet immediate wants, and under the authority of the board to increase the amount to $25 or $30. In addition to donations of money the society gives medical attendance, medicines, clothing, shoes, and coal. The Executive Board is divided into committees on finance, loans, supplies, employment, and emigration, and the various branches of the work are carried on with the thoroughness and success which must result from systematized labor. Other charitable associations are instructed to avoid giving assistance to Hebrews, and to send such as may apply to them for relief to the Central Board.

A large work in the way of assisting the deserving poor of German nationality is done by the German Society at No. 13 Broadway. This body was organized in 1783. Its aim until within a few years past has been to assist German immigrants on their arrival, and during the first years of their stay in the City, but now their field covers the entire City, and they render aid to all classes of destitute Germans. During the past year they have disbursed some thirteen thousand dollars to 7,000 persons, in sums of from $1 to $5 per month, and have furnished medical attendance to such as required it. In conjunction with the Irish Emigrant Society they have maintained the Free Labor Exchange at Castle Garden, which was some time ago abandoned by the Emigration Commissioners from lack of ability to meet the necessary expense. Besides the other duties assumed, the organization has done a great deal for the immigrants in the way of taking charge of their money, valuables, communicating with their friends, &c., and in general looking after the comfort and prosperity of immigrants.

The Irish Emigrant Society, founded in 1841, exercises a somewhat similar supervision over the welfare of Irish emigrants. Its expenditures for the last current year were about $9,000. Commissioner James Lynch, of the Board of Emigration, is the President. The St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, which look after the interests of the poor of English and Scotch birth, have each expended during the past year over $3,500 in the care of their destitute countrymen.

The Children's Aid Society, the objects of which are to shelter and feed homeless children and women in lodging-houses, expended during 1874-5 $229,500. In the thirty-four industrial schools of the society are over 10,000 scholars too poor and ragged to attend public schools. The society supported four lodging-houses for boys and one for girls, with accommodations for 500 children nightly. An Italian school was also supported. In all, the society took charge of 13,911 children.

The Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 134 Bowery, is another useful organization, and in its sphere has done an almost incalculable amount of good. Its object has been to labor with respectable youths and men, generally non-residents, who drift to the City in search of employment. In the present state of trade the great majority of these fail to secure situations, and their resources being limited, they are soon in imminent danger of becoming either criminals or degraded in character. At this juncture the association comes forward with material and moral assistance of the kind most needed, and in nine cases out of ten succeeds in making worthy and self-supporting citizens of the wanderers, who, except for their help, would infallibly have become burdens upon the community. It is the only organized charity of its class in the City, and deserves the help of all who wish to see this peculiar and most important work provided for. During the past year the branch has aided 2,862 different persons, of whom 470 were professional men, 1,186 mechanics, 696 laborers, 337 farmers, and 165 boys without occupation of any kind. The number of lodgings furnished was 10,716, the number of meals furnished free 80,761, the number of meals sold at five cents 120,313, the number of garments supplied 326, and the number of situations filled 1,634. Of those benefited, 2,215 were Protestants, 634 Roman Catholics, 9 Hebrews, 1 Greek, 1 Hindoo, and 2 infidels. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-four were able to read and write, 334 were well educated, and 14 were without any education whatever. The Relief Department is conducted without any expense of salaries, and every dollar given for this purpose is expended directly and solely for relief. At the present time the Branch is in great need of assistance, and donations of money or of supplies will be thankfully received by W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Chairman, at No. 61 Liberty street, or by John Dooley, Secretary, at No. 134 Bowery.

St. Barnabas House, at No. 304 Mulberry street, under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is an admirably conducted charity. Unlike most of the other charities, the expenditures of this institution are the same almost all the year round, the discontinuance of many of the larger charities during the Summer months throwing many of their beneficiaries upon the care of the house. The disbursements of this institution during the past year were between seven and eight thousand dollars.

The Sisters of the Stranger, at No. 4 Winthrop place, bestow $3,000 per year in general charitable assistance. The society is established in connection with the Church of the Strangers, and affords relief to 600 or 700 deserving persons annually.

The Society for the Relief of Poor Widows, at No. 205 West Thirteenth street, expended over $11,600 in aid and assistance during the past year. There are many other special societies whose work is equally extensive, but the examples given above will serve as specimens of this class.

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

FREE EDUCATION.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ELIOT, OF HARVARD, TO ONE OF THE FACULTY OF VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* prints the following letter, addressed by President Eliot, of Harvard, to Prof. Joynes, of Vanderbilt University:

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a report of mine, from which it appears (pp. 8-12) that about thirty-one per cent. of the young men who enter Harvard College are fitted at public schools. As to my setting myself against the public school system, although it is in the main an unfounded accusation, there is thus much foundation for such a statement. I am not in favor of supporting schools above the grammar school grade completely by taxation. I hold that the parents of children who go to high schools should contribute a part of the cost of maintaining such schools. Supposing, for example, that the high school in this city of 40,000 inhabitants costs $30,000 a year, besides the interest upon the city's investment in land, building, and equipment for the school, and that there are 500 children in the school, I think it more just and expedient that the parents of each child should pay $40 or $50 a year for their child's great privilege, than that the city should bear the whole charge, provided that the city maintain a certain number of free places for the promising children of persons too poor to pay a tuition fee.

As to college education, *a fortiori*, I hold it an unfit object of maintenance from the public purse, although it seems to me right that the State should make some contribution to it, like exempting it from taxation, or fostering special undertakings in their feeble infancy, in return for the indirect benefits which the State receives. The ground of my opinion is simply this: So far as is possible, money raised by taxation should be applied to objects of direct, universal benefit, and should not be used for the direct benefit of what must inevitably be a small class in the community. In good times and in a prosperous State perhaps one child in fifty can go to a high school. The indirect benefit which the community will probably receive from that one child out of fifty is just ground for some public contribution to its advanced education, but does not justify the State in paying the whole cost of that education. Now, elementary education, on the contrary, is of direct and universal benefit, and is not only a legitimate, but the most legitimate public charge. I am an advocate of compulsory elementary education, and of an enforced reading and writing test for the ballot, because, although education alone will not preserve free institutions, diffused elementary education is one of the essential conditions of the formation that sound national character upon which the safety of our political institutions does absolutely depend.

But the secondary and superior education seem to me to stand upon a different basis. They, too, are necessary to the State; but the selected individuals who receive such prolonged training profit so much personally, that they or their parents should pay part of the cost.

Our system of schools must be a just one, or it will not be enduring. To tax a town of 8,000 families for the whole cost of educating up to their eighteenth year the children of 400 families, is a conspicuous injustice which cannot be said to be without remedy. Therefore, I think this practice a detrimental one, the interests of the public schools alone being considered.

I have been told that this is an aristocratic view; but on the contrary, it seems to me an eminently democratic principle that people who have special privileges should pay for them, at least in part. As to trying to make fine culture the possession of the many, we all know that that is quite impossible. As well expect to make all men poets.

The real essence of the solidarity of primary schools and universities seems to me to be in their common aim and motive. Together they work to purity and uplift humanity; alike they "make for righteousness." Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Prof. EDWARD S. JOYNES.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND QUEEN'S SHIPS.

The following seems to be the text of the amended circular issued by the English Admiralty on the fugitive slave question:

"When any person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission to your ship on the high seas beyond the limit of territorial waters, and claims the protection of the British flag, you will bear in mind that, while the British Government desires to mitigate the horrors of slavery, her Majesty's ships are not intended for the reception of persons other than their officers and crew. You will satisfy yourself, therefore, before receiving the fugitive on board, that there is some sufficient ground in the particular case for thus receiving him. In any case in which, for reasons which you deem adequate, you have received a fugitive slave into your ship, and taken him under the protection of the British flag upon the high seas, beyond the limit of territorial waters, you should retain him in your ship if he desires to remain until you have landed him in some country, or transferred him to some other ship, where his liberty will be recognized and respected. Within the territorial waters of a foreign State, you are bound by the comity of nations, while maintaining the proper exemption of your ship from local jurisdiction, not to allow her to become a shelter for those who would be chargeable with a violation of the law of the place. If, therefore, while your ship is within the territorial waters of a State where slavery exists, a person professing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission into your ship, you will not admit him unless his life would be in manifest danger if he were not received on board. Should you, in order to save him from this danger, receive him, you ought not, after the danger is passed, to permit him to continue on board, but you will not entertain any demand for his surrender, or enter into any examination as to his status. If, while your ship is in the territorial waters of any Chief or State in Arabia or on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or on the East Coast of Africa, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off such coast or shores, including Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands, any person should claim admission to your ship and protection on the ground that he has been kept in a state of slavery, contrary to treaties existing between Great Britain and the territory, you may receive him until the truth of his statement is examined into. In making this examination it is desirable that you should communicate with the nearest British Consular authority; and you should be guided in your subsequent proceedings by the result of the examination. In any case of doubt or difficulty you should apply for further instructions either to the senior officer of your division or to the Commander in Chief, who will, if necessary, refer to the Admiralty. A special report is to be made of every case of a fugitive slave seeking refuge on board your ship."

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The twelfth annual report of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, which was submitted to the Legislature on Saturday, speaks as follows of the cost and causes of pauperism:

"Within the last twenty years pauperism has decreased in Massachusetts, in proportion to our population and wealth, and in spite of the war and its results. The burden of pauperism is very unequally distributed. The net cost of pauperism in Cambridge is more than 90 cents, while in Boston it is less than 80 cents to each inhabitant; in Fall River it is about the same as in Boston; in New-Bedford it is higher, being $1 and upward; in Lynn it is nearly $1 20; while in Salem and Haverhill it is less than 70 cents, in Springfield only 80, in Worcester but little more than 40, in Lowell and in Pittsfield less than 40, in Holyoke but 33, in Newton less than 30, and in Lawrence hardly 25 cents for each inhabitant. If we may believe the official reports there were actually more persons in the 180 city and town alms-houses in 1840, when Massachusetts had but 737,699 inhabitants than there were in 225 alms-houses (including the State alms-house with 844 inmates) in 1875, when our population had more than doubled. The average number in alms-houses in 1840 was given at 4,255 and the cost about two hundred thousand dollars; while in 1875 the cost of 3,724 alm-house inmates, including those at Tewksbury, was about five hundred thousand dollars. Yet, without doubt, our paupers in the aggregate have doubled since 1840, as well as the cost of maintaining them; and for the past two years they have been increasing fast in the State as a whole, while remaining at the same number, or even decreasing in many towns and perhaps in some cities. In 1840 it is probable that two-thirds of our paupers were of native origin; now, no less than two-thirds, including the State paupers, must be of recent foreign origin—that is, either foreign born, or the children or grandchildren of foreigners. The chief occasion for the pauperism is immigration, and if immigration had been regulated as it should be, the average number of the State's poor should be no more than 2,000 instead of 2,430."

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

Rev. J. L. M. Curry, D. D., of Richmond, writes from Alexandria, Egypt: "Many Confederate soldiers will be glad to hear that Gen. Loring, so well known and loved as a brave and skillful officer in our army, is stationed in this city in command of a corps of Egyptian troops for the defense of the whole northern coast. He deservedly stands high in the confidence of the Viceroy. Some thirty American officers are in the Khédive's service, but Gen. Loring alone, of all of them, is in actual command of troops. The General is a Pasha, but knows how to make Americans feel at home. He has studied Egyptian history and polity and the Arabic language very diligently, and is the most thoroughly posted man I have met. He has on his staff Gen. Reynolds, a brave Confederate officer, and a cordial, noble-hearted Virginia gentleman. In the Egyptian Army are Gen. Stone, well known in Richmond; Gen. Field, of Virginia; Col. Derrick, of Halifax County; Col. Lockett, of Alabama, and others."

A THRIFTY YOUNG MAN.

The Poultney (Vt.) *Journal* says: "A few days since we found a good economist in the person of a young mechanic. He lives in a house of his own, for which he owes a few hundred dollars. His earnings last year were $550; from that sum he paid $20, interest on his indebtedness; $100 of the principal, expended $55 in repairs, and supported a family of four persons. He is every day at his work, has no fears of what Mrs. Grundy may say, but supports his family comfortably and well. Here is an example worthy of consideration by other young men. It is a good example for all, and all young or old would do well to pattern from it, let their circumstances be what they may. We do not claim that all can live at the same expense this young man does, but we claim that all should observe his habits of industry and economy."

MILITARY NOTES.

At the annual meeting of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alonzo C. Hascy; Vice President, Robert H. Haviland; Secretary, Morrison Hoyt; Treasurer, Curtis P. Davies; Financial Secretary, John A. Metcalf; Sergeant at Arms, DeWitt C. Murisless. At a meeting of Company D, last Monday evening, First Lieut. Darius Ferry, Jr., of Company C, Seventh Regiment, was elected Captain. Capt. Ferry enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment, in 1860, and served with his command in its campaign at Washington. During the draft riots of 1863 he was promoted Corporal, and in the following year was elected Sergeant. In 1865 he was elected Second Lieutenant, and held that position for two years, after which he resigned, but seven years later was re-elected to the same office, and was subsequently promoted First Lieutenant early last year. The indebtedness of this regiment has nearly all been liquidated. The Veteran Association of this command is its sole creditor, holding a balance of $400 against the regiment. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. S. M. Farnum; Vice President, Col. R. C. Ward; Treasurer, Capt. W. L. Ogden; Financial Secretary, Capt. T. Jeff. Stevens; Recording Secretary, Capt. Fuller Walker; Finance Committee, Major John N. Partridge, Lieut. John W. Marshall, and Lieut. F. H. Howland. The following officers were elected Trustees of the regiment for 1876: Col. Ward, Lieut. Col. Farnham, Capt. Ogden, Capt. Fuller Walker, Capt. Stevens, Major Partridge, Capt. Charles H. Joy, Capt. J. G. Story, Capt. Alfred H. Williams, Lieut. J. W. Marshall, Lieut. F. H. Howland, Lieut. W. J. Cowing, Lieut. W. M. Morse, and Lieut. H. K. Smith. The Armory Committee consists of Capt. J. G. Story, Lieut. H. K. Smith, and Lieut. George L. Volk. Music Committee, Capt. W. L. Ogden, Capt. P. Augustus Hardy, and Lieut. W. J. Cowing. Sergt. A. Allen, Jr., of Company A, was elected Second Lieutenant of that company last Wednesday evening. The annual meeting of the Veteran Association was held last Friday evening, C. H. Stoddard, the President, in the chair. The Committee on Centennial and Uniform reported that thirty-three members had consented to provide themselves with uniforms. A sample of a proposed uniform was displayed, which the committee recommended for adoption, but the matter was deferred for further consideration. It was decided to give the annual dinner on Friday, April 14, and a committee was appointed to complete the necessary arrangements. The following Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year: Col. R. C. Ward, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Charles H. Hunter, Charles H. Stoddard, George H. R. Bennett, Joseph G. Story, D. W. Van Inwegen, W. Chartres, W. J. Martin, Andrew Van Tuyl, S. A. Woodrow, A. C. Hascy, M. C. Ogden, John C. Budd, A. C. Burns, R. E. Perkins, R. T. Shannon, Jr., E. F. Davenport, E. C. Parker, J. H. Cary, Jr., Willis L. Ogden, W. B. Boorum, A. J. Metz, and W. L. Brownell. A meeting of the board will be held to-morrow evening for organization.

There is now a rumor extant that the National Guard in Brooklyn is to be reduced in numbers, although at the time the order for the disbandment of the New-York regiments was issued it was asserted by Gen. Woodward that there was no immediate danger of further changes. It is now proposed to consolidate the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, retaining the insignia of the Fourteenth. The members of the latter regiment strongly object to consolidation, while some of the members of the Thirteenth are in favor of disbandment. By this means several regiments would be benefited in numbers, as a large number who originally belonged to the Twenty-third Regiment would probably return to that command, and the ranks of the Fourteenth Regiment and Fifteenth Battalion would be increased by that action. Gen. Woodward, who has been accused of unfairness in recommending such wholesale reduction in the First Division, while he made no material change in the division formerly under his command, will probably disappoint his accusers before a great while in this respect.

SCHOOL INCIDENTS.

APPRECIATED THE OPPORTUNITY.

A Detroit boy paid his first visit to one of the union schools the other day as a scholar, and as he came home at night his mother inquired: "Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?" "Bully," he replied, in an excited voice. "I saw four boys licked, one girl get her ear pulled, and a big scholar burned his elbow on the stove, and I don't want to miss a day."

AN ADROIT EVASION.

Recently a colored boy was called up by one of the teachers in the Lewiston (Maine) schools to recite in geography. "Please tell the different races," said the teacher. "Caucasian, Mongolian, African, and Indian," replied the boy. "To which race do you belong?" the teacher continued. The colored boy hesitated. He saw at once that not to answer the question would injuriously affect his rank, yet he disliked to own his African blood. The hesitation is only for a moment, when the lad replies: "You belong to the Caucasian." This happy "how-not-to-do-it" could but be appreciated by the teacher who gave the colored youth a ten strike in rank.

UNRULY SCHOLARS.

William Galbraith, a pupil in a public school at Shousetown, Penn., made some offensive remarks to his teacher, Mr. Scharff. The teacher demanded an apology or a withdrawal from the school. Galbraith would do neither one nor the other. The teacher attempted to eject him. He was joined by another boy named Hahn, and they made it lively for the teacher, but he was reinforced, and the end was the ejectment of the boys, and a warrant was issued for their arrest. Justice Sewickley sent a colored deputy out to bring in the boys. He found them, but they knew what was up by the cry of a small boy who yelled, "What will you do when the black man comes?" Galbraith and Hahn struck for the Beaver County line, reached it, and on mounting a fence produced a revolver and kept the constable at bay. They are free yet.

A GRASPING LAND-OWNER.

A curious case has occurred in the town of Oxford, Me. In carrying out the vote of that district, the town authorities purchased a lot of land and erected thereon a school-house, at an expense of some seven thousand dollars. Afterward it was ascertained that the vote of the district authorizing the purchase of the land and the building of the house was illegal, and the courts have so decided the matter. So the gentleman who previously owned the lot comes forward and claims the land, together with the school-house that has been erected thereon! We understand that the district will apply to the Legislature for authority to hold the school-house under the Betterment act.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

The following was received in Denver exactly a year later than dated, by a teacher in the public schools:

DENVER, Col., Jan. 8, 1875.

Miss ———, dear teacher: you know you sent me home yesterday afternoon and said that there would be a suspension paper after me well Pa is not home and ma is sick you would oblige me very much by sending it by the post office so that I could get it if ma knew that I was suspended it would make her worse so please don't send it to the house from your disobedient pupil

SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1875. P. O. BOX—

BUSINESS EXPENSES.

The Boston *Traveller* insists that one great drawback to the dry-goods trade of that city has been the enormous expenses incurred in conducting the business; and it instances the following: "At a recent meeting of the creditors of one of the largest dry-goods jobbing houses in this city the following expenses were reported: Rents, $17,000; salaries of salesmen, book-keepers, &c., $44,000; traveling expenses, $15,000; a total of $76,000, or about ten per cent. of the gross amount of sales. It is from such items as these, and the personal expenses of members of firms, that the remarkable deficiences come, and here is where the reform must set in. In the older and more prosperous days of our jobbing trade, the partners, with rare exceptions, were the salesmen, and when a clerk had proved himself capable and useful he was given a subordinate position in the firm. Now in our larger houses each department has a head man, at a salary in some instances equal to that of a Cabinet minister, and with as many attendants at his command; a miniature nabob in his way, while his ill-paid and hard-worked underlings bear the burden of the labor. There are exceptions, it is true, but this is the rule. One of the greatest evils that has grown up of late with our large jobbing houses is the absurd custom of sending out drummers. We have the testimony of one large concern that it does not pay and never has paid, and the abolishing of it would be of immense benefit to the trade. A few more revelations like the one we have alluded to must inevitably result in a radical reform.

STRANGE TAX ON DRUGGISTS.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that the druggists of Minnesota are much concerned about the enforcement of a law passed in the Legislature of that State authorizing the levying of a tax of $10 on every druggist for the support of the State Inebriate Asylum. Tuesday a large delegate convention of this class of tradesmen was held in Minneapolis, at which the law was denounced as an outrage on their rights. Committees were appointed and arrangements made to test the constitutionality of the law before the courts.

LAW REPORTS.

POLICE COURT INCIDENTS.

CASES BEFORE THE VARIOUS JUDGES—WASHINGTON PLACE, ESSEX MARKET, AND YORKVILLE.

There were about seventy cases before Judge Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday morning, most of them arising from complaints for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Of this class the most interesting was one in which Mrs. Catharine O'Hara made a complaint against her husband. Mrs. O'Hara said that her husband was an intolerable nuisance and she wanted to be rid of him, and she would be much obliged to his Honor if he would take him out of her way. Mr. O'Hara begged of his wife to let him off, and promised never to get drunk again. But the wife was inexorable, and, because of her importunity, Judge Morgan consented to relieve her of her unpleasant companion for three months. There were four complaints for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, and in each case the prisoner was held in $100 to answer at the Court of General Sessions. The complaints were against August Mentzler, of No. 138 Eighth avenue; James Riley, No. 148 Seventh avenue; William McKenna, No. 90 Eighth avenue, and Edward Grady, No. 290 Mott street. John Keller and William McCarty were each fined $5 on complaint of Charles Malin, driver and conductor of a Twenty-third street car. The complainant set forth that at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning, the prisoners jumped on the rear platform of his car, and despite his beckonings and the violent ringing of his bell, declined to come into the car and pay their fares. At length he stopped his car, and getting off the front platform went back to the young men and demanded five cents from each. The prisoners made no reply, but having knocked off the complainant's hat, ran briskly up Sixth avenue, where they were taken by the officer. The last of the "silver stealers," as they are called, were brought into court yesterday. The stealing was committed Christmas Eve, at the house of Morris Kahn, No. 354 West Fortieth street, and consisted in the taking of about $270 worth of silverware and jewelry. There were six persons engaged in the operation, all of whom are now committed in $1,500 each for trial. Thomas Hogan, alias Thomas Ponadies, and John Henry Green were the ones that came into court yesterday. The former was hardly sixteen years old. The only other case of interest was that of Timothy Kelly, who was arrested for an assault on Edward Costa at the Argyle Rooms Saturday night. Kelly was a well-dressed fellow about twenty-five years old, and when arrested was decorated with two large badges, the one designating him as a detective in the employ of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company and the other as a special officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The affray grew out of a misunderstanding, and as the complainant did not care to have the case go to trial, Kelly was fined $10 and dismissed. There was also a charge against him of felonious assault, growing out of the same difficulty, but the complainant did not appear, and the prisoner was remanded to await his appearance Monday morning.

At the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge Otterbourg, there were about twenty-five unimportant cases. The only noteworthy one was that of James Halpins, who was accused by Patrick Burns of burglary committed Sunday morning in the liquor shop of the latter, No. 510 East Fourteenth street. The burglary took place at about 3 o'clock, the prisoner prying open the shop window, entering and taking away a small bottle of gin valued at fifty cents. The burglar was seen by Michael Harrington, barkeeper at the place, and was by him captured after a long chase.

Henry Miller appeared at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charging Frank Fritz, his fellow-boarder, with the larceny of $158 worth of property. Fritz admitted his guilt, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

John Keiser, of No. 958 Third avenue, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge, preferred by his wife Mary, of having purloined a cloak worth about $100. He had pawned the cloak and refused to give up the ticket, until a threat of imprisonment forced him to do so. Keiser had, some time previously, possessed property valued at $14,000, which he had transferred to his wife, and which she, without his knowledge, had sold for about $10,000. He states that since this she has steadily refused to give him any money, and that it was owing to this fact that he committed the theft. The case not being within the jurisdiction of the court, Keiser was discharged.

William Gillen, of No. 249 First avenue, caused the arrest of Henry Griffith and Charles Wilson on a charge of having stolen from him a bank-book, representing $39 at the Six-penny Savings Bank, while lying intoxicated in the hallway of his own house. Each of them was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail at the Yorkville Police Court.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The following is the day calendar of the Supreme Court, General Term, for Monday, Jan. 17: Nos. 34, 41, 104, 109, 119, 120, 122, 125, 129, 135, 136, 139, 143, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 154.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. for ex parte business. Third Monday's motion Calendar will be called at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
192—Barber vs. Clark.
193—McVey vs. Cantrell.
194—Nelson vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
195—Behringer vs. Wentworth.
196—Foshay vs. La Roche.
199—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
200—Mach vs. The Dry Dock, E. B. & B.R.R.
108—The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
129—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.

Nos.
172—The Germania Fire Ins. Co. et al. vs. The Memphis & C. R. R. Co.
121—Luce et al vs. Dunham, Executrix.
156—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
167—Porter vs. Waring.
201—Brooks vs. Sisson, impleaded.
112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
116—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
119—Bancker et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
125—The People ex rel. Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
947—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
974—Fish vs. Felt.
1282—Comstock vs. Drohan.
1134—Salter, Adm'x, &c., vs. Kennedy, Ex'r, &c.
1104½—Sperry vs. Pape et al.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1041—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
1201—Holden et al. vs. N.Y. Cath. Protectory.
939—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
789—Fisk vs. Bradley.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.

Nos.
2157—Molleson et al. vs. Webster et al.
846—Carine vs. The Florida R. R. Co.
1230—The Gold S. & T. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.
2306—Baer vs. Leppert et al.
2199—Buls vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
351—Richardson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
568—Phelps vs. Middleton et al.
1150—Woodhouse vs. Duncan et al.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
441—The N.Y. & Brooklyn F. Co. vs. Smith et al.
1177—Robert vs. Hill.
2200—Welsh, Adm'r, vs. Hermes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Case on—No. 3994—The People State of New-York vs. Tweed et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. New Numbers.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
674½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2077—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
2330—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
927—Hall vs. Robbins.
2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1816—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
847—The Sixth Nat. Bank vs. C. & Alton R. R. Co.
1995—Weber vs. Craig.
726—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2196—Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.
779—Watson et al. vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2326—Thompson, Assignee vs. The Mayor, &c.
2329—Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Lillis vs. Ward.
2243—Garry vs. The Mayor, &c.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2085—Inson vs. Vercelli.
648—Jackson vs. Walker.
2014—Eneas vs. Herron.
2274—Halliday vs. The Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
2—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
4—Patten, Ex'x, &c., vs. Lanouette.
8—Vose vs. Coudrey et al.
9—Wilson vs. Dailey et al.
19—N. Y. State L. and T. Co. vs. Helmer et al.
20—Same vs. Same.
23—Williamson vs. Salmon et al.
Law and Fact.
33—Reynolds vs. Crandell et al.
34—Howard vs. Crandell et al.
156½—Vanderpool versus White et al.
209—Marion vs. The Bleecker St. R.R.Co.
236—Feldmann vs. Waip et al.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, Ex'r, &c., et al.
251—The Tribune Ass. vs. the Sun Print. Ass.
259—Becker vs. Lawrence et al.
265—Grissler et al. vs. Halstead et al.
262—Richards, &c., vs. Bettershall et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley, et al.
269—Chambers vs. Kats.
270—Croft, Ex'r, &c., vs. Jessurun.

Nos.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworski.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
275—O'Connor et al., Ex'rs, vs. The Hebrew B. O. Asylum Society.
276—Le Baron vs. The Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Langdon vs. Gray et al.
285—Blackwell et al vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lammann et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Prese et al.
289—Balestier vs. The Life Ass'n of America.
293—Hernandes vs. Lalor et al.
294—Steinway et al vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barker vs. Hoff.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
298—Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
300—Price vs. Price et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
162—Brainerd vs. The Manf. and Builders' Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1743—The Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
833—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.

Nos.
741—Sturin vs. Kelly.
709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. L. Ins. Co.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.
867—McPherson vs. Small et al.
1349—Kelly vs. West et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1390—Klein vs. Conner, Sheriff.
642—McArdle vs. Koehler.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.
966—Hailbreth vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
1288—Beard vs. Sinnott.

Nos.
928—Whitney vs. White.
722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
436—Condon vs. Martin, Executrix.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
1182—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
8—McIntyre, by guardian, vs. McIntyre.
55—The Security Bank of N. Y. vs. The Nat. B'k of the Republic.

Nos.
138—Lyddy vs. The Board of Education of N. Y.
48—Twomly vs. Cen. P'k, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.
9—Brueggemann et al. vs. Cont'l Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
18—Buhl vs. Buhl.
19—Sahm vs. Buhl.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
696—Latasa vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.
573—Burke vs. Gardiner et al.
601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.
890—Mott vs. White.
891—Collins vs. White.
892—Waterbury vs. White
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.

Nos.
1199—Mott vs. The Consumers' Ice Co.
1157—Cheeseman, Ex'r, vs. Johnston.
1879—Wise, by Guardian, vs. Fitch.
1823½—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.
983—Bennett vs. Stern. Inquest.
1093—Rook, Adm'x, vs. Mathews.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Ready.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
Set down.
1302—Sweetzer et al. vs. Third Av. Railroad.
New.
1412—Frothingham et al. vs. Tilnay et al.
1413—Richard vs. Siebertz.
1414—Russel vs. Appleby.
1415—Brady vs. Guggenheimer.
1416—McGuire vs. Jenny.
1417—McDonald vs. Budensick.
1418—Brooch vs. Phillips.
1419—Furman vs. Wood.
1421—Westh vs. Austin.
1422—Eldingwood vs. Austin.

Nos.
1423—Joes vs. Sykes.
1424—McDonald vs. Brodie.
1425—Power vs. Rose.
1426—Sexton vs. Murray.
1427—White vs. Hoyt et al.
1429—Parol vs. Van Winkle.
1430—Kuhne vs. De Leyer.
1431—Lounsberg vs. Maginn.
1432—Pearce vs. Murray.
1433—Fitch vs. Husted.
1434—Harrington et al. vs. Herrick.
1435—Burroughs vs. Garrison et al.
1436—Buckingham vs. Central & Hudson R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
3774—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.
3906—Hart vs. Hunt et al.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, impl'd.
5924—Davis et al vs. Murray, impl'd.
3319—Friedlander vs. Epstein.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.
1214—Bramson vs. Farley.

Nos.
6414—Silverman vs. Hochstadter.
6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.
6165—Bossert vs. Donnelly.
6109—Rubenstein vs. Lavinsky.
3724—Marks vs. Weth.
3775—Thermert vs. Cohn.
3738—Johnson vs. Kearney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1868—Drey vs. Steinan.
6360—Seaman vs. Durnahant.
6359—Smith vs. Schuman et al.
6349—Carrow et al. vs. Schlamovitz.
6368—Krakaner vs. Hardman.
6386—Clarkson vs. Barry.
6465—Anderson vs. Looram, impl'd.
6466—Low et al. vs. Rosenthal.

Nos.
6455—Meserole vs. Wright.
6304—Warren vs. Mittnacht, impl'd.
1892—Doane vs. Janeway.
1893—Hines vs. Janeway.
1792—Hamilton vs. Kinnelle.
2541—McCrea vs. Slattery.
6250—Haviland vs. Rosse.
3470—Epstein vs. Levy.
3664—Bollet vs. Henter.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwarter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5940—The Nat. Park Bank vs. Bunn et al.
5120—Pabst et al. vs. Benedict et al.
5426—Schact vs. Elias et al.
5882—Jose vs. Gotze.
6366—Hall et al. vs. McKenzie.
5685—New vs. Trainor.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.
6241—Green vs. Riker et al.

Nos.
6008—Scribner vs. Marsh, impleaded.
5031—Lecomte vs. Pottier, impleaded.
5775—Sanders vs. Darragh.
6293—Landers et al. vs. McCready.
4630—Crow vs. Farrar.
4956—McDonough vs. Paddock.
865—Conway vs. McLean.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry Stark, William Kelly, robbery.
Mary B. Clark, Patrick Lovett, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Reilly, Henry Starr, felonious assault and battery.
George Kimpert, Joseph E. Porter, felonious assault and battery.
Peter McGuiness, Hugh O'Brien, felonious assault and battery.
James Brady, felonious assault and battery.
Frederick Bernard, felonious assault and battery.
John F. Mahon, Robert A. Elliott, burglary.
John H. Greene, Frederick Meyer, burglary.
Annie Jackson, grand larceny.
Mary Bennet, grand larceny.

MEDICINE IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

The London *Lancet* has the following: "Ebers, the German archæologist, has made an interesting discovery of what is said to be a portion of one of the lost Hermetic books of medicine. Hitherto all attempts to trace the origin of the reputed Hermetic writings have failed, and it has been assumed that the great 'Hermes' was a mythological personage invented by the earlier alchemists to credit the acquired knowledge with the authority of antiquity. The manuscript, when thoroughly deciphered, may throw some light on this doubtful point; but even if it fails to do so, the fact that a fragment of the lost learning of the Egyptians has been recovered is a matter of scientific interest. The manuscript was discovered among the bones of a mummy some years ago by an Arab, and on his death it was offered to Dr. Ebers, who eventually purchased it at a considerable price. It consists of a single sheet of papyrus, about 60 feet in length, and the characters are in red and black ink. Judging from the characters, the date of the manuscript may be placed about 1500 B. C., making it 3,300 years old; and, if written in the earlier part of the century, it would have been contemporaneous with the period of Moses' residence at the Court of Pharaoh. Only a portion of the document has at present been translated by Ebers, including some of the headings of the various chapters, such as 'The Secret Book of the Physicians,' 'The Science of the Beating of the Heart,' 'The Knowledge of the Heart as Taught by the Priest Physician Nebsecht,' 'medicines for alleviating accumulation of urine and of the abdomen.' There is every reason to suppose that the Egyptians attained a high degree of scientific knowledge at a very early period of their history. As Boerhaave aptly remarks, the fact that Moses knew how to reduce gold to powder, so as to render it miscible with water, and by this means potable, shows he had acquired a knowledge of chemistry only to be attained by the highest masters in the art. Indeed, Egypt seems to have been the birthplace of chemistry; for, according to Plutarch, (*Is. et Osir.*) in the sacred language of the priests, the country was called *Chemia*, which means, according to Bochart, hidden or secret knowledge. At the present day it is still called, we believe, by the Copts, the land of Kemi. Lindas has suggested that a knowledge of this art was introduced into Europe by the Argonauts, who sailed to Colchis to carry off the Golden Fleece. The Colchians, according to Herodotus, were an Egyptian colony, and Lindas supposes the Golden Fleece to have been a book written on sheepskin, teaching the method of making gold by the chemical art. The date of the Argonautic expedition was, according to most chronologers, 1250 B. C., or 300 years later than the supposed date of Ebers' manuscript. It is to be hoped that future researches may bring to light further evidence of the scientific history of the past, and so enable us to estimate the degree of civilization and scientific attainment reached by the early races of mankind."

GEN. SHERMAN'S FRIGHTENED HORSES.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Wednesday says: "On Monday afternoon while Gen. W. T. Sherman's family carriage and team were standing in front of Military Head-quarters, the horses took fright and ran away, going west on Locust street at a frightful speed. At the corner of Garrison avenue they collided with a lamp-post, breaking the pole, but the stoppage was only momentary, and they dashed on, the carriage in its disabled condition threatening all sorts of dangers. At the corner of Bell avenue the vehicle was thrown against the curbstone with great violence and overturned, its occupants, Miss Lizzie Sherman and the coachman, being most unceremoniously dumped. Other than a rather painful cut on Miss Sherman's forehead, neither was injured, though, to the credit of her sex, it must be stated that the young lady was the better man of the two, and sustained with singular fortitude her trying position to the end, giving none of the usual feminine indications of fear, pardonable on such occasions. The runaway horses were caught some distance from where they had dropped the carriage, and were found to be badly cut and bruised."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 15.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 10-40 Reg...117⅞
5,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 68½
3,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 89⅛
2,000 M&St.P.7 3-10. 99
6,000 N. West. con. coup. G. Bds.. 88⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st, L. C. Div. 98¼
5,000 do........98½
5,000 Dub & S.C. 1st. 105
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 94½
45,000 H.&S.J.8s,Con. 82⅝
100 A. & P. Tel........19½
100 Pacific Mail........37⅝
200 do.......b3. 37¾
700 do........37⅝
100 do......u. r. 37⅝
100 do........37½
500 do........37⅝
800 do........37¾
310 do........38
400 do........37⅞
300 do.......b3. 38
200 do.......s3. 38
600 do........38⅛
100 do......u. r. 38¼
900 do........38¼
600 do........38⅛
600 do........38¼
200 do.......b3. 38⅜
400 do........38½
600 do.......s3. 38⅜
100 do........38¼
400 do........38⅛
400 West. Union...b3. 76
100 do........76⅛
600 do........76
100 do........75⅞
1000 do........76
300 do.......b3. 76⅛
600 do.......b3. 76
200 do.......b5. 76
100 N. Y. C. & H.......108⅛
200 do........108¼
500 do.......b3. 108¼
200 Erie Railway.... 16⅛
700 do........16
800 do.......b3. 16
100 Rock Island...b3. 106⅝
400 do........106⅝
750 do.......b3. 106¾
25 do........106½
20 do.......b3. 106⅞
300 Mich. Cen........63⅛
200 do........62⅝
500 do........62¾
100 do........62⅞
200 do........62¾
100 do........62½
200 do......u. r. c. 62¼
400 do........62½
100 do........62⅜
200 do........62½
500 do........62¼
100 do.......s3. 62⅛
100 do........62¼
200 do.......b3. 62½
100 do........62¼
400 North-western... 41
200 do........40⅞
400 do........40¾
100 do.......b3. 40⅞
100 North-west. Pf... 58¾
400 Kansas Pacific... 13
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 28¼
100 Lake Shore...... 67⅛
300 do........67¼
700 do........67
300 do........66¾
100 do........66⅝
500 do........66½
500 do........66⅜
00 do........66⅞
700 do........66¾
400 do........66⅝
1100 do........66¾
100 do........66½
300 do......u. r. 66⅝
100 do..b3. u. r. 66½
100 do.....u. r. 66⅜
100 do.....u. r. 66¼
300 do.....u. r. 66⅜
200 do........66¼
100 do...u. r. c. 66⅜
500 do........66¼
1500 do........66⅛
600 do........66¼
100 do........66⅜
500 do........66½
500 do........66⅝
100 do...u. r. c. 66⅞
300 do........66¾
100 do......u. r. 66¾
100 do.......s3. 66½
700 do........66⅝
1800 do........66¾
100 do........67
400 do.......s3. 66¾
100 do........66⅝
1000 do.......s3. 66½
100 do.......s3. 66⅜
1100 do........66½
300 do........66⅝
800 do........66¾
100 Union Pacific..... 71⅛
200 do........71
1500 Ohio & Miss..... 19⅝
500 do........19½
800 do........19⅝
600 do.......b3. 19⅝
600 do.......b3. 19¾
200 do........19⅞
800 do.......b3. 20
100 do........20¼
500 do........20⅛
100 do.......s3. 20
100 do........20⅛
100 do.......s3. 20¼
100 do........20⅜
1100 do........20¼
1100 do.......s3. 20⅛
1900 do........20
400 do........20⅛
400 do........20¼
500 do........20⅜
400 do.......b3. 20½
100 do.......b3. 20⅝
100 do.......s3. 20⅜
700 Ohio & Miss...b3. 20½
400 St. Paul.......b3. 39¼
200 do........39⅛
200 do........39
100 do......c. 39
100 do......c. 39⅛
500 do........39¼
100 do........39⅜
400 do........39¼
200 St. Paul Pref..... 72¼
100 do........73⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 17—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was a very favorable exhibit and showed an unexpectedly large gain in legal tenders, amounting to $5,233,900. The fact that the mercantile demand for money is diminishing is indicated by a decrease of $1,391,900 in loans. Independent of the gain of $5,233,900 in legal tenders, the statement shows that the banks received during the week over $2,000,000 national bank notes. The specie is down $840,500, the receipts for Customs by the Treasury more than counterbalancing the coin payments. The deposit line is increased $5,238,300, while the circulation shows a falling off of $80,000. The gain in reserve amounts to $3,083,825, which gives the banks an excess of reserve above legal requirements to the amount of $13,856,975.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 15, 1875.
Loans	$263,044,000	$261,652,100	$282,972,700
Specie	24,149,600	23,309,100	23,490,600
Legal tenders	39,328,600	44,562,500	55,271,900
Deposits	210,820,200	216,058,500	236,897,500
Circulation	18,595,800	18,515,600	24,288,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$24,149,600	$23,309,100	Dec. $840,500
Legal tenders	39,328,600	44,562,500	Inc.. 5,233,900
Total reserve	$63,478,200	$67,871,600	Inc..$4,393,400
Res've required agt. deposits	52,705,050	54,014,625	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	10,773,150	13,856,975	Inc..$3,083,825

The monetary situation has reflected the large disbursements for January interest and dividends more fully than last week, the offerings of capital having been especially large toward the close. The highest rate paid by borrowers on call, was 1-64 ₩ cent. per diem, but the great bulk of the business was at 6@7 ₩ cent. Late in the week the ruling rates were 5@6 ₩ cent., with exceptional transactions as low as 4 ₩ cent. In discounts there has been no change to report, prime names being in small supply and selling at 6 to 8 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices were less important than usual. The recent advance in the Bank of England rate of discount has attracted bullion to the bank's vaults, the increase for the week ending Wednesday having been £378,000, since when the bank has gained £200,000 on balance. Money has been easier in the open market at London, and three months bills are discounted at fully 1 ₩ cent. below the bank rate, which is 5 ₩ cent. Consols and United States bonds were in the main firm. The sterling exchange market was steady to firm. After a considerable business at $4 84 and $4 88, the selling rates were advanced to $4 84¼ @$4 84½, and $4 88¼ @$4 88½ for prime bankers' long and short sterling respectively. The nominal asking rates were advanced on Friday to $4 85 and $4 89. The gold market presented few features of interest. The price declined from 113⅛ to 112½, but toward the close recovered on the advance in sterling and the talk of a war with Spain. Cash gold was easy, and loaned up to 7 ₩ cent. for carrying. Afterward loans were made flat, and at the close the rate returned to 3@5 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government Bonds were strong and higher, the leading feature of the market having been the large purchases by savings banks and other financial institutions. The business was active both at the board and over the counters of the leading dealers. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 1 ₩ cent., the closing quotations having been the highest of the week in most of the issues. There was a large and well-distributed business in railroad mortgages, and prices advanced to the highest point reached for a long time past. There were large purchases of the leading mortgages for investment, and some of the bonds selling at low prices attracted more attention than usual. The market closed strong. In State bonds the dealings were merely nominal outside of Missouris, Tennessees, and District of Columbia 3-65s.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange during the week exhibited marked strength and buoyancy, and a feeling of assured confidence in the future seemed to exist in financial circles. This confidence, we believe, rests upon a solid basis, as the reports from all quarters are much more favorable than for a considerable time past, and indicate that a certain, if slow, revival of business is in progress. It is a somewhat significant sign of the situation that the croakers who a few weeks ago were predicting all kinds of disasters, have ceased to utter their dismal forebodings, and have joined the ranks of those who believe that better and more prosperous times are before us. The bear failures which occurred during the week show that it would have been well for some of the prophets of evil had they earlier become converts to the belief that the great American people are not forever to remain in a slough of despond. The great feature of the market was the buoyancy of the Western railway shares. The advance in these securities was based mainly on the belief that the so-called Granger laws, even if not declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, are about to be repealed by the Legislatures that enacted them, and thus enable the railroads to charge remunerative rates for passengers and freight. The increase in earnings which the statistics of railroad traffic show, also, doubtless, contributed to the improvement. Lake Shore made the greatest advance, rising from 61¾ to 67¼, and closing at 66⅝ to 66¾. North-western, common, advanced to 41⅛ and the preferred to 59⅝, closing at a slight reaction. St. Paul, common, rose to 39¾ and the preferred to 73, the former closing at 39¼ and the latter at 72⅜. Michigan Central rose from 58 to 63¼, closing at the highest figure. The extreme prices for Western Union were 75¼ and 76⅛, with final transactions at 75⅞@76. Pacific Mail was weak during the greater part of the week, but on Saturday became strong and active, and advanced from 37⅛ to 38½. There is believed to be quite a heavy short interest in the stock. The price of Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off nearly three per cent. in consequence of false rumors adverse to the road, but the early decline was subsequently recovered. Investment shares continued strong, in most instances at higher quotations.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Jan. 16, 1875.
American Gold	113⅛	112½	112⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	116¾	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120	119½	118⅜
New-York Central	108¼	106⅞	101½
Rock Island	106¾	106	102¾
Pacific Mail	38½	36⅞	34⅞
St. Paul	39¾	36⅛	38
St. Paul Preferred	73	69	69
Lake Shore	67¼	61¾	74¼
North-west	41⅛	39⅜	44⅞
North-west Preferred	59⅝	56⅞	61¼
Western Union	76⅛	75¼	72¼
Union Pacific	72½	70½	36½
Wabash	5	3	17⅝
Delaware & Lackawanna	119	118⅛	107½
New-Jersey Central	104	103	107½
Panama	133	130	111½
Erie	16⅛	15⅝	29
Ohio	20⅝	17¼	31⅛
C., C. and I. C.	4⅝	3¾	9⅜
Harlem	133½	133½	128

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 15.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	108¼	107⅝	108⅛	108⅜
Harlem	133½	133½	133½	134½
Erie	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
Erie, Preferred	....	....	30	35
Lake Shore	67¼	63⅜	66⅝	66¾
Wabash	4¾	4¼	4½	4¾
North-western	41	40¼	40¾	40⅞
North-west Pref.	59⅛	58¼	58⅝	58⅞
Rock Island	106¾	106¼	106¾	107
Fort Wayne	....	....	100	100¼
Mil. & St. Paul	39⅜	38¾	39⅛	39¼
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	72¾	71¾	72⅛	72⅜
Pittsburg	90½	90½	90½	91
Del., Lac. & West.	118½	118½	118½	118¾
New-Jersey Central	....	....	104	104½
Michigan Central	63¼	60½	63¼	63½
Illinois Central	....	....	100½	101½
Union Pacific	71⅛	70½	70⅞	71⅛
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	....	....	3⅞	4⅛
Han. & St. Joseph	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	28½	28¼	28⅛	28¾
Ohio & Mississippi	20⅝	18¼	20⅜	20½
Missouri Pacific	12	12	11½	12¼
Panama	130	130	130	135
Western Union	76⅛	75½	75⅞	76
Atl. & Pac. Tel.	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Pacific Mail	38½	37⅛	38⅜	38½
Quicksilver	....	....	17½	18¼
Quicksilver Pref.	....	....	23½	24⅞
Adam Express	....	....	103	103½
W., F. & Co. Ex.	....	....	82	83
A. M. Union Ex.	....	....	59	59½
United States Ex.	....	....	61¾	62½

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Dec. 4	$8,447,076
August	30,805,475	Dec. 11	4,901,411
September	23,527,508	Dec. 18	5,279,516
October	22,264,765	Dec. 24	2,372,533
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Dec. 31	4,529,760
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Jan. 8	7,528,539
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Jan. 15	8,889,000
Nov. 27	2,983,749		
Total			$150,668,156
Total same period in 1875			185,375,846
Decrease in 1876			$35,707,690

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Nov. 30	$5,549,358
August	20,866,185	Dec. 7	5,160,801
September	20,230,040	Dec. 14	6,540,980
October	22,159,396	Dec. 21	6,236,600
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Dec. 28	3,739,424
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Jan. 4	4,012,328
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Jan. 11	5,169,396
Nov. 23	5,519,647		
Total			$143,435,507
Total same period in 1875			150,476,647
Decrease in 1876			$7,041,140

Gold, Jan. 15, 1875.......113
Gold, Jan. 16, 1875.......112

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Dec. 4	$351,696
August	3,954,497	Dec. 11	320,900
September	1,245,802	Dec. 18	414,750
October	1,957,605	Dec. 24	293,785
Nov. 6	604,151	Dec. 31	417,157
Nov. 13	358,418	Jan. 8	678,043
Nov. 20	397,500	Jan. 15	375,979
Nov. 27	706,564		
Total			$20,830,988
Total same period in 1875			37,377,301
Decrease in 1876			$16,546,313

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,513,000
Total	$57,762,641	$33,439,238

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Spirits of Turp., bbls	841
Beans, bags	446	Crude Turp., bbls	200
B. W. Flour, pks	180	Tar, bbls	100
Cotton, bales	3,296	Oil-cake, pks	2,452
Cotton-seed, bags	214	Pork, pks	290
Dried Fruits, pks	50	Beef, pks	669
Eggs, bbls	1,145	Lard, tcs	1,325
Flour, bbls	14,541	Lard, kegs	50
Wheat, bushels	40,800	Cut Meats, pks	1,667
Corn, bushels	24,461	Hams, No	2,816
Oats bushels	20,192	Dressed Hogs, No	733
Barley, bushels	2,000	Butter, pks	3,215
Malt, bushels	872	Cheese, pks	2,691
Peas, bushels	5,932	Rice, pks	79
Rye, bushels	70	Starch, pks	100
Corn-meal, bbls	180	Sponge, bales	96
Corn-meal, bags	749	Pea-nuts, bags	401
Grass-seed, bags	480	Stearine, pks	23
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Silk, bales	682
Grease, pks	205	Tea, pks	2,971
Hops, bales	451	Feathers, pks	97
Hides, No	4,285	Tobacco, hhds	48
Hides, bales	154	Tobacco, pks	78
Leather, sides	10,537	Whisky, bbls	528
Resin, bbls	4,186	Wool bales	242

ASHES—Have been inactive, yet quoted nominally steady at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearl ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted firm, with Yellow quoted at from 31½c.@33c. ₩ lb.; fancy lots higher. Demand moderate.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been generally slow of sale, and quoted somewhat unsettled in price. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 25@$6 75; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—Maracaibo sold lately at 27c. and Guayquile within the range of 9c.@11c., gold. Market quiet; stock very light.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet; 4,200 bags Rio, by the Cambria, reported sold at 8¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more freely purchased for early delivery, but at rather easier and irregular prices, though the official quotations have not been altered.... Ordinary quoted at 9¾c.; Low Middling, 12 5-16c.@12 9-16c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 3,030 bales, (of which 2,630 bales were on last evening,) including 850 bales to shippers, 1,180 bales to spinners, and 1,000 bales in transit.... And for forward delivery a fair business has been reported at a reduction of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb.... Sales have been reported since our last of 23,600 bales, (of which 8,200 bales were on last evening, and 15,400 bales to-day, with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; February, 13 1-16c.; March, 13 5-16c.; April, 13 17-32c.; May, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; June, 13 31-32c.@14c.; July, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14¼c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₩ lb.; closing quiet and steady.... The receipts at this port to-day, were 3,296 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 19,172 bales, against 21,732 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been 13,369 bales including 11,361 bales to Liverpool, 58 bales to Havre, and 1,950 bales to Bremen.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,467,091 bales, (of which were 971,523 bales to British ports, and 549,568 bales to the Continent,) against 1,174,374 bales same time the previous year.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—Business has been generally on a limited scale, with values quoted as essentially unaltered. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 25 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@28c. for scaled, and 23c.@25c. for No. 2 ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually slow trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, the dealings having been mainly in a jobbing way, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. Holders of really desirable stock not urgent in their offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4@$5 85; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$4 10, mostly $3 75@$4 for the better qualities; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50, with some fancy brands quoted at much higher rates; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 30@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$5 75, chiefly at $5 90@$6 30; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 5; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills product, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour dull at former rates; sales, 650 bbls.... Rye Flour steady, on sales of 265 bbls.... Corn-meal as last quoted, with sales reported of equal to 400 bbls.; part poor Yellow Western, from dock, at $3 10.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat, especially of prime Spring and Red and Amber Winter, have been very firm in their views as to values, and offering supplies with reserve, but the demand for export, as well as home use, has been comparatively limited, and the business reported to-day light. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 36½c. for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for export; $1 38 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12@$1 13 for No. 3 do., afloat; $1 (in part) for rejected Spring, afloat; on private terms for No. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 45@$1 50 for White Michigan, with Red and Amber Western quoted at previous prices.... Corn has been in fairly active request, in good part for export, with old Mixed, and "no grade" quoted stronger; other grades about steady. "No grade" comparatively scarce.... Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 65c. for new Low Mixed, (a small lot); 57½c.@58½c., closing at 58½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 65½c. for new Yellow Western; 72c.@72½c. (nominally) for old Yellow Western; 72c.@72½c., closing at 72½c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@65½c. for new Yellow Southern; 65c.@66c., chiefly at 65c., for new White Southern; 50c. for unsound and unmerchantable. Prime Dry New-Orleans White and Yellow (received by steamer) offering at 67c., with 65c. reported as the best bid.... Of Barley, 4,500 bushels No. 2 Canada sold at $1 15; and a car-load of two-rowed State at 90c.; market dull and heavy.... Rye, Peas, and Buckwheat quiet at about former figures.... Barley-malt quiet at about previous prices; sales included three car-loads two-rowed State at $1, and one car-load of six-rowed State at $1 13, time.... Oats have been in rather light demand, but quoted steady, with sales reported since our last of only 27,000 bushels at 46½c. for No. 2 Chicago, in store; 45c.@47c. for Mixed Western, odd car lots; 49c.@53c. for White State, from track, the latter for very choice and 49c. for State, (5,000 bushels,) a mixed lot.... Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.... Clover-seed in active request, with best samples quoted strong in price. Sales reported of 965 bags strictly prime to choice State, (part to arrive,) mostly at 13¾c.@13⅞c., with a small lot of very choice reported at 14c.; 45 bags about fair do. at 13¼c., and 200 bags prime Western at 13¼c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at steady rates. The week's receipts have been 29,193 Hides; sales, 52,140 Hides, including 1,075 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lb., at 23c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lb; 1,385 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 10 lb., on private terms; 5,430 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21¾ lb., at 21c., gold; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 20 lb., at 20½c., gold; 10,165 Dry Rio Grande, 20 to 21 lb., at 19c., gold, 4 months usual selections; 3,400 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 20 lb., at 16½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,085 Dry California, to arrive, 22 to 23 lb., on private terms; 4,180 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 lb., part at 18c., gold, selected; 5,855 Dry Bogota, 20 to 21 lb.; 3,365 Dry Mexican, 18 to 25 lb.; 4,680 Dry Texas, 20 to 25 lb.; 2,200 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 lb., on private terms; 3,170 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 40 to 60 lb., on private terms, and 3,450 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9c., currency. And to-day, 1,300 Matamoras, 600 Bogota, 200 Dry Western, and 700 City Slaughter on private terms.... Stock in first hands here this morning 128,500 Hides, and 1,535 bales do., against 282,750 Hides and 1,279 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 290 bbls. good to choice sold at 52c.@60c. ₩ gallon. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAILS—Have been limited in request, on the basis of $2 87½@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing. Selling quite moderately.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 62½; good do. at $1 65@$1 67½ ₩ 280 lb. Sales 250 bbls. at $2 50@$3, and 60 bbls. Window-glass, Extra, at $7 25.... Spirits Turpentine, 37c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in very moderate demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45, currency; City quoted (nominal) at $41@$41 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 7⅞c.@8c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, for early delivery.... Refined inactive, with early delivery quoted at the close, 13⅞c.... Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c.... Naphtha, 9½c.... Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13¾c.... At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and quoted less firm at the close. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 375 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75 for uninspected and $21 for inspected.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₩ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. old Extra Prime at $15.... And for forward delivery of Western Mess sales have been made of 500 bbls., February option, at $20 90, and March quoted at $20 90@$21 ₩ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 9c.@9¾c., for heavy to light. Western Hogs at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.... Cut-meats have been in request at steady prices.... Sales have been reported of 10,000 lb. Rib Bellies at 10½c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11⅛c.; 20 tcs. Bellies, 17 lb., at 10¼c.; 20 bxs. Short-cut Hams, 15 lb., at 12c.; also, sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range.... Bacon quoted less firm, on a fair inquiry, in good part for Western delivery. City Long Clear at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Western Long Clear at 11c.@11⅛c. Sales have been reported of 60 bxs. City Long and Short Clear at 11⅜c. And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms.... Western Steam Lard has been moderately dealt in, closing rather weak; demand for early delivery, partly for shipment to Germany.... Of Western steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 700 tcs. prime at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., chiefly at 12⅞c., (of which were 250 tcs. for Germany at 12⅞c.)... and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,000 tcs., February options, at 13c., closing at 13c.; 1,750 tcs., March, at 13 3-16c., closing at 13 3-16c. Also 250 tcs., January, not contract, [delivered at once) at 12 13-16c.... City Lard has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 175 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ₩ lb.... Refined Lard has been in fair request, with sales reported of 950 tcs. for the Continent on private terms—quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c., and 100 tcs. for the West Indies at 12½c.... Beef steady, with sales of 150 bbls. and 325 tcs.... Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold on private terms; quoted at $24@$25 for best.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs unchanged.... Tallow fairly active, with sales of 142,000 good to strictly choice at 9¼c.@9½c.... Stearine dull for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately active, with domestic product most sought after, and quoted firm. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 50@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 55@$2 60, chiefly $2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₩ 100 lb.

SKINS—Deer dull and drooping; receipts, 22 bales; sales 12,000 lb. Central American and 5,000 lb. Mexican on private terms.... Goat in less demand and weak in price; receipts, 134 bales; sales 100 bales Curacoa and 10 bales Mexican on private terms.... We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 42½c.; Gautemala, 47½c.; Sisal, 40c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Central American, 35c.@42½c., ₩ lb. And Goat, thus: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, (selected,) 48c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, 50c.; Patna, 30c.@37c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but quoted steady, with sales of 350 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 500 bags do. at 8¾c.; 600 bags Clayed at 8¼c., and 21 hhds. New-Orleans at 8c. ₩ lb.... Refined unaltered.

WHALEBONE—Dull at $1 15, gold, for Arctic, and $1 05, gold, for South Sea.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 11; sales, 75 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in moderate request, chiefly for Grain and Provisions, with Grain rates quoted firm; Provision rates weaker. And in the chartering line, a restricted business has been reported at about previous figures; tonnage for Grain in most demand, and held rather more confidently.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ₩ 60 lb.; 300 bags Clover-seed reported on private terms; 1,650 pks. Provisions at 37s. 6d.@40s., chiefly at 37s. 6d.; 75 tons Leather at 60s. ₩ ton, and 3,000 bags Coffee, (reported as of recent shipment,) on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 600 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₩ bushel, (now above the market rate;) 600 tons Provisions at 45s. ₩ ton; 50 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₩ tierce, and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 50s., these being now all outside quotations.... For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ 60 lb. (a slight improvement;) 100 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; and by steam, 200 bags Clover-seed, reported at 40s. ₩ ton.... For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples, reported on private terms; also, a British bark, 220 tons, hence, with Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₩ bbl.; and an American bark, 387 tons, hence, with Logwood, reported at 40s. ₩ ton.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 506 tons, (to arrive from Charleston Bar,) with about 3,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 475 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d.; a British bark with about 1,500 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; and a Russian bark, 663 tons, with about 4,300 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter.... For Bremen, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, (of recent shipment,) at 1c. ₩ lb.; 2,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 12d. ₩ bushel; 900 pks. Lard and Bacon at 50s. ₩ ton; 125 pks. Leather at 1c. ₩ lb.; 350 bags Seed on private terms; 1,700 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 50s. for hhds., $1 ₩ bale, and 40s. for cases; and 1,100 pks. merchandise at market rates.... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,200 pks. Provisions, reported at 2.25@2.50 reich-marks; and 2,000 sides Leather at 4.25 reich-marks.... For Oporto, a British bark, 213 tons, hence, with about 14,000 bushels Grain, in shipper's bags, at 18c. ₩ bushel.... For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 332 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, in bags, from Philadelphia, reported as loading on owner's account.... For Matanzas, an American brig, 424 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, reported at 80c., and back north of Hatteras at $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 for Molasses; and another, 370 tons, with Cooperage Stock, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 197 tons, hence with Cooperage Stock, on private terms.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 280 tons, reported at $5 25 for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses; and another, 274 tons, same voyage, on the basis of $5 for Sugar, in hhds.; $1 25 for do., in bxs.; $4 50 for Melado, and $3 25 for Molasses.... For Caibarien and back, an American brig, 483 tons, reported at $4 75 for Sugar.... For Porto Rico, an American schooner, with lumber from Brunswick, reported at $6 50, (silver).... For Demerara, an American schooner, 189 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7, and back with Produce, from Tampico, at $1,600.... For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 466 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $3 75 ₩ ton.... For Jamaica, an American schooner, about 150 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 45c. ₩ bbl.... For a port north of Hatteras, a British brig, with Sugar, from Sagua, reported at $5.... For Marblehead, a schooner, hence, with Coal, at $2 ₩ ton.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8.... For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9, with option of a Sound port at $9 50.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Wool market rather dull, though the sales of the week foot up a fair average. No material change is noted in prices, but all desirable Wools are held at steady rates, with no pressure to realize on the part of holders. California Wool has again attracted considerable attention, the sales of this description comprising 480,000 lb., mostly Fall, at 14c.@23c. There is still a fair supply of both Fall and Spring for manufacturers to select from. Pulled Wools have been more inquired for, and the sales amount to 238,000 lb. Super and X at 37c.@55c.; some small lots of choice Maine Super sold at 55c., but most of the transactions were at 40c.@47c. Pulled Wools have been arriving more freely. The sales of fine Fleeces have been 160,000 lb., including X and XX Fleeces, principally at 46c.@47½c. In Michigan Fleeces there have been sales of 70,000 lb. at 42½c.@44c. for X, and 45c.@46c. for No. 1, but the most desirable lots of Michigan No. 1 are held at 47c.@48c. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are quiet, but stocks are small, and are held quite firmly; prices steady, with sales at 52c.@62c. for washed and 39c.@49½c. for unwashed, the latter including choice lots of Kentucky at 49c.@49½c. The total sales of Wool for the week amount to 1,282,745 lb., of which 1,242,745 lb. were domestic.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet, unchanged; only an order demand. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½ bid; $1 51@$1 52, January; $1 52¾@$1 53, February; No. 3 do., $1 33. Corn inactive, lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39c., cash and January 38¼c.@38¾c. bid at close; 39¼c.@39½c., February. Oats dull, lower No. 2, 34¾c. bid; rejected, 32½c. Barley scarce and firm for higher grades; others dull; strictly prime to fancy Northern, $1 15@$1 35. Rye—No transactions. Pork unchanged. Lard dull; head and gut, 12c. Bulk Meats opened dull and rather weak; closed firmer, and fully cured held ⅛c. higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. and 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold up country at 10½c., March. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Hogs—The weather is very warm and packers are out of the market; some shipping demand: Yorkers, $6 50@$6 75; Packing nominally $6 85@$7 10. Cattle in fair demand, steady, and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 head Hogs, 660 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active and higher; closed with continued upward tendency; No. 1 Spring, $1 09½; No. 2 do., $1 01½, spot; $1 01¼, February; $1 02¼, March. No. 3 do., 81½c.; Rejected, 66½c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅜c., cash; 42½c., February. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30⅝c., spot; 31c., February. Barley easier but not quotably lower at 86c., spot; 83c., January; 79½c., February. Rye quiet but firm at 67c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm at $8@$8 15. Pork in fair demand and higher at $19 40, spot; $19 50, February; $19.75@$19 77½, March. Lard steady and firm at $12 27½@$12 30, spot; $12 37½, February; $12 55, March. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky, $1 08. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 675 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat buoyant at $1 30@$1 32. Corn steady, with a moderate demand, at 45c.@46c. Oats dull at 35c.@42c. Barley steady, with a fair demand for choice, at $1 25@$1 28. Rye quiet but steady at 78c.@80c. Pork quiet but steady at $20@$20 25. Lard firm; in fair demand; Steam, 12¼c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats firm; in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. and 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon quiet; unchanged. Green Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, $7; Sides, $9 87½@$9 90. Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Live Hogs steady and firm at $6 90@$7 10 for common to good light; $7 15@$7 35 for fair to good packing; $7 40@$7 50 for choice heavy: receipts, 2,970 head shipments, 625 head; pens cleared. Whisky steady and firm at $1 07. Butter—Choice scarce; firm at 25c.@28c.; other qualities dull; nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10½; hard do., $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 02¼; February, $1 02¾; March, $1 04; No. 3 do., 85½c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 48c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 32¾c. Barley easier, in fair demand; No. 2 Spring 98c.; No. 3 do., 58c. Rye dull, drooping; No. 1, 73c. Provisions firmer, inactive. Mess Pork, $19@$20. Lard—Prime, 12¼c.@13c. Hams, in Pickle, 11¼c.@11¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c., loose; Middles, 10⅛c.@11½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer, in good demand at $8 15. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Receipts—7,800 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 48,500 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat—Considerable milling inquiry for hard Spring; holders firm; the only sale reported is 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 17. Corn dull; good new nominally 53c.@54c.; No. 2 Mixed Western offered at 65c., in railroad elevator. Oats firm; no sales. Rye neglected. Barley dull; one car Canadian sold, on track, at 96c.; two cars two-rowed State at 78c.@79c., on track. Pork dull at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. High-wines nominal at $1 10.

TOLEDO, Jan. 15.—Flour in fair demand; firm. Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 42; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 14; Extra do., $1 38½; Amber Michigan, $1 25; March, $1 26½; April, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25½; January, $1 25; March, 92c.; No. 3 Red, $1 08; rejected do., 93c. Corn firmer; held higher; High Mixed, 46½c.; January, 46¾c.; Low Mixed, 46c.; No. 2 White, 46c.; no grade, 43½c.@44½c. Oats inactive; No. 2 held 36½c.; 36c. offered, cash; 38½c., April. Hogs, $8 15@$8 25. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55. Corn quiet; Mixed Western, old, 68c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1 23@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 10; No. 2 Bay, $1 26. Corn-meal—Bolted, $30; Unbolted, $29. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $23@$26.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Hay quiet; prime, $21@$22. Rice—Louisiana lower; common, 3¼c.@4c.; ordinary, 4½c.; fair, 4¾c.@5c.; no choice in market. Market for other articles unchanged. Gold, 113. Exchange—Sterling, commercial, $5 41½@$5 42½; do. bank, $5 45½@$5 46. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Pork, 2,221 bbls.; Lard, 669 tcs. and 2,610 kegs; Bacon, 308 casks; Hams, 454 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 391 casks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head. Market active, firm; sales at $2 50@$6 10, mostly at $4 60@$4 90; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; prices advanced; closing active; Packers, $6 95@$7 20, chiefly at $7 10; Bacon, $7 10@$7 20; shipments, 2,700 head. Sheep dull; generally unchanged; receipts, 700 head.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 05@$1 15. Corn quiet but steady. Oats quiet; steady. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions, Whisky, and Bagging quiet; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine dull and nominal at 33½c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 2,432 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,087 bales; to the Continent, 666 bales; coastwise, 1,608 bales; sales, 2,051 bales; stock, 80,857 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Cotton, demand good; easier for lower grades: Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 6,057 bales; gross, 6,616 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,759 bales; to France, 2,028 bales; coastwise, 931 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 308,286 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—Cotton easier; lower grades better, irregular; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12c. Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,088 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,278 bales; to the Continent, 803 bales; coastwise, 518 bales; sales, 1,005 bales; stock, 89,314 bales.

MOBILE, JAN. 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 2,769 bales; exports, coastwise, 597 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 75,656 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton, demand good at lower rates; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,447 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 66,215 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 104¼; New-York Central, 97½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for short sight. Rentes, 15f. 82½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,600 bales, all American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands: regular contract, February and March delivery, at 6½d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., January delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 11-16d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,900 bales were American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@12¼d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 15—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@11¾d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 57s. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d. ₩ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; holders are too high for buyers; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 14½@15½ reals ₩ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 4¾@5¾ reals, in gold; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 5¼@5¾ reals, in gold; do., fair to good refining, 6@6¼ reals, in gold; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 7@7¾ reals, in gold; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 47,000 bxs. and 10,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 30,000 bxs. and 7,900 hhds.; exports of the week to the United States 8,100 bxs. and 3,000 hhds. Bacon, $38@$39 ₩ cwt. Butter, $65@$80 ₩ quintal for American. Flour, $29@$30 50 ₩ bbl. for American. Hams, $48@$51 ₩ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $41@$42 ₩ quintal; do., in tins, $47@$48. Potatoes, $7 50@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Tallow, $27@$30 ₩ quintal. Onions, $7@$7 50 ₩ bbl. for American. Naval Stores in fair demand. Empty Hogsheads, $4 25@$4 50. White and Yellow Pine, $29@$30 in gold, ₩ M. Shooks flat; Box, 8¼@8½ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 18@19 reals; Molasses, hhds., 22@23 reals. White Navy Beans, 22¾@23 reals ₩ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$57 ₩ quintal. Hoops firmer. Freights—Surplus of tonnage for all parts; to the United States, firmer; to Europe, flat; loading at Havana, or ports on the North Coast of Cuba, for the United States, ₩ box of Sugar, 87½c.@$1; loading at Havana, for the United States, ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 75; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d.; loading at ports on the North Coast of Cuba, (outside ports,) for the United States, ₩ hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. Tobacco—The dry weather injures the growing crop, and holders advance rates as the chances of the crop diminish. Spanish Gold, 209½@210. Exchange quiet; on the United States, sixty days' currency, 8@7½ discount; short-sights, 7@6½ discount; sixty days' gold, 3½@4 premium; short-sights, 5@5½ premium; on London, 15½@16½ premium; on Paris, 3@3½ premium.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, the new "Capote," latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

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14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID C. WILSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David C. Wilson, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the first day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja10-law3wM

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHNSON B. KIERSTED and JARVIS B. SMITH, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Johnson B. Kiersted and Jarvis B. Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON A. WOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Simon A. Wolf in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirty-first day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1876.
ja10-law3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK KIRCHNER and MICHAEL F. O'NEILL, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 332 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal (as Messenger), Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC W. PARMENTER, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the first day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
ja10-law3wM* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE, surviving partner of the late firm of WM. P. KITTREDGE & CO., composed of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE and EDWARD C. WHEELOCK, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja10-law3wM* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DIKE, OSCAR D.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORder of Hon. A. Edward Suffern, County Judge of Rockland County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR D. DIKE, of Ramapo, Rockland County, State of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscribers, at the office of Abbott & Wilde, No. 39 Park row, (*Times* building,) in the City of New-York, on or before April 1, 1876.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.
JAMES P. DIKE, } Assignees in
JOHN J. PETIT, } Trust for Creditors.
d27-law4wM

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 5,333.—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ABRAHAM F. CALKIN, HERVEY C. CALKIN, and JUDSON H. CALKIN, co-partners, constituting the firm of A. F. Calkin & Brothers, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the United States District Court of said district.
JOHN A. SEAMAN, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 5,332.—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HERVEY C. CALKIN and JUDSON H. CALKIN, co-partners, constituting the firm of "H. C. Calkin," of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the United States District Court of said district.
JOHN A. SEAMAN, Assignee, &c.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY E. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OSCAR C. FERRIS, as Executor, Catharine A. Ferris and Aline Ferris, as Executrices of the last will and testament of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM MOLLER, Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert H. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, José V. Onativia, Henry Beste, William W. Spence, James C. Bennett, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., Jules [illegible] rac, and Joseph H. Godwin, as Assignee of William Moller and others for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Elizabeth J. Moller: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number twenty-four Park place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
G. M. THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 24 Park Place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 22d day of November, 1875. G. M. THOMPSON,
ja10-law6wM Plaintiffs' Attorney.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—EPHRAIM C. GATES, plaintiff, against JAMES HALL and MICHAEL O'NEILL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, respectively: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and two dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, on three hundred and seventy dollars and four cents thereof, and from the fourth day of December, 1875, on the balance thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 17, 1875.
GEO. W. STEPHENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 17, 1875.
GEO. W. STEPHENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.
O. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. K. LAWRENCE,
Commissioners.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES DOMESTIQUES—(French Drama)—Mlle. Juliette Clarence.

PARK THEATRE.—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS—MY TURN NEXT—Mr. John Dillon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Some of the new Democratic members of Congress have much to learn concerning the method of carrying on public business. One of them announced his intention some weeks ago of "reforming" the State Department by a general cutting down of the appropriations, but after a little talk with Secretary FISH he found, to his great astonishment, that the Secretary really knew something about the affairs of his office. The Democratic reformer thought that the Secretary never did anything but write an occasional dispatch. Our Democratic friends evidently have persuaded themselves that they enter Washington as pioneers of civilization, and a hard-working and efficient head of a department, like Secretary FISH, takes them completely by surprise. They begin to have a painful suspicion that possibly they may have come to learn instead of to teach.

Meanwhile, the great Democratic work of "cleaning the Augean stables" goes on very slowly. We cannot see that even a fair beginning has been made at it. Mr. DAVIS has attempted to cast a doubt on the correctness of the Treasury accounts, but the circumstances which have excited his suspicions appear to admit of ready explanation. The "investigations" have not yet begun, although several will be pushed as soon as the Democrats begin to be able to see their way around them. The Appropriation Committee is all behind with its work, and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD has tried in vain to stir it up to exertion. As our Washington correspondent points out this morning, all prospect of a short session will soon be at an end if the present dilatoriness does not speedily disappear. One of the first things which Congress should do is to apply itself, day after day, to a discussion of the very important recommendations which Secretary BRISTOW has earnestly commended to its attention. This is a duty which cannot safely be neglected many weeks longer. Amnesty debates may be interesting to those who like a fray, but, after all, the urgent business of the nation is worthy of a little consideration.

Mr. LAMAR has suggested that a committee should be appointed to give "general advice about the affairs of the Democratic Party"—in fact, that a consultation of doctors should be held over the sick man's case. This, perhaps, might be better than nothing, but it cannot be very encouraging to the sensible men of the party to find that on the 17th of January, their Representatives in Congress are still standing timid, bewildered, and cast down, asking each other, "What shall we do next?" They will not move in any direction, being sorely afraid of running against something which will hurt them. The finances ought to present the strong point for a powerful party to address itself to, but the Democrats are afraid to go near it. This week we are promised one or two measures of a tentative character, but nobody expects them to come to anything. In short, our prediction that this will turn out to be a "do-nothing" session becomes more probable than ever, and the Democrats must heartily wish that night had come, and it were all well over.

Some of the newspapers of the other side of the continent, where three or four Chinamen have applied for naturalization papers, have been once more discussing the possibility of an Asiatic element being introduced into American citizenship. The alarm appears to be quite unfounded. The title of the Naturalization act, as now amended, says that its provisions shall be applicable to aliens, being free white persons, and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent. As the Chinese are neither white nor African, they cannot become naturalized citizens, at least not so long as this law stands. Heretofore the problem of Chinese immigration has been considered most difficult on account of the fact that these Asiatics did not come here for the purpose of settlement. They were looked upon as strangers who came to eat out the substance of the land and flee away. The fact that one of the Chinamen who lately applied for his "first papers" in the United States District Court at San Francisco, had made a similar and unsuccessful application in 1852, may have modified the popular view of the temporary character of Chinese residence in this country. It is announced that no more papers in such cases will be granted.

The text of an imperial firman, granting certain reforms throughout the Turkish dominions, is now given to the public. A full summary, published to-day, might naturally lead to great expectations in behalf of the oppressed populations of the Turkish provinces. But promises of reform have frequently been made before now, and with a similar show of magnanimity, only to be broken. The new programme specially includes a readjustment and reduction of taxation, and inviolable guarantees of the rights and privileges of non-Mussulman communities. The explicitness with which these reforms are promised is a virtual recognition of the existence of abuses which have heretofore been steadily ignored. The collection of the tax levied in Christian provinces, in consideration of exemption from military duty, has led to a notorious and scandalous system of robbery. Who supposes that the Sublime Porte can correct the abuses which it now acknowledges? The scheme of reform announced by the Turkish Government was designed to forestall that which the guaranteeing powers are expected to present. As a stroke of Oriental diplomacy it has a certain interest; as a definite programme for the future administration of affairs in Turkey, it is without meaning or interest.

NO COMPROMISE.

That Secretary BRISTOW is thoroughly in earnest in his attempts to break up the Whisky Rings is shown by his explicit statement that he has held out no hopes of compromise with anybody, or of immunity to any culprit. This announcement is made from Chicago, where certain inculpated parties have come into court and entered a plea of guilty. That a member of a conspiracy, whether formed for the purpose of murder or plunder, should turn State's evidence, in consideration of an expectation of clemency, is common enough. From men who thus turn against their accomplices the courts often obtain the only possible evidence on which the conviction of the accused can be secured. But an offer of wholesale immunity, for the purpose of securing the ends of justice in a partial degree, is a thing unheard of in an honestly conducted prosecution. In the Chicago cases, it appears, thirteen persons under indictment for complicity in the whisky frauds have pleaded guilty to the charge. Some of the Chicago papers, knowing that Secretary BRISTOW has uniformly pursued an inflexible course toward all such culprits, have jumped to the conclusion that the persons charged with the prosecution of these law-breakers have entered into some private arrangement by which the self-confessed defrauders of the revenue are to escape the punishment which they deserve. It is openly said that a compromise of some sort has been arranged between one of the counsel for the Government and the counsel for the defendants. This appears reasonable, perhaps, on the surface of things, but it by no means follows that it is the fact.

Whatever may be the intention and desire of the lawyers retained in behalf of the Government, it is satisfactory to know that the matter has at no time passed out of the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. In revenue cases, the statute has wisely provided that the law officers of the Government, whether specially retained or otherwise, shall not have final decision in any negotiations looking toward compromise with those who have defrauded, or have attempted to defraud, the Government. Under existing statutes a ship may be seized and condemned for the illicit trading of her Captain; but on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, the vessel may be released from condemnation, and her officer from any further proceedings, in consideration of extenuating circumstances which may appear. In no case, however, is the United States Attorney, or even the Judge of the court, permitted to make any such compromise. It is safe to assume that the reported arrangement with the Chicago conspirators, if any such does exist, has not the sanction of Secretary BRISTOW, and that it cannot be consummated without his consent. The statement that the Chicago lawyers who are temporarily intrusted with the interests of the Government are to be summarily discharged, on account of their supposed leniency toward these particular offenders, is probably unfounded. It is not certain that they have been lenient, though the spectacle of thirteen indicted men pleading guilty is such an unusual one that a suspicion as to the genuineness of the proceeding is quite natural.

In the Chicago case, as in that at St. Louis, the prosecution should be directed to unearthing all the details of the crime. "Let no guilty man escape" is as good a direction for one ring as for another. The men whom justice seeks to drag to the light are most anxious to escape. The politicians and traders in politics who have done the engineering of a Whisky Ring dread an exposure. What is worse, they are able, if anybody is, to hamper the movements of justice so that they shall not be overtaken. The first developments at Chicago promised the explosion of a great and widely ramifying ring. There were mysterious threats on the part of the culprits that "lightning should strike among the politicians." That is just the class of people in which lightning should strike if anywhere, because, as shown in the St. Louis exposure, they are the men who have corrupted officers, and abetted the distillers. If anybody professing to speak for the United States Government has promised immunity to the thirteen Chicago distillers who have so unexpectedly pleaded guilty, we may be sure that Secretary BRISTOW's sanction to this or any compromise is absolutely necessary to make it valid. And the Secretary's course has never yet shown any inclination to the side of undue mercy to offenders.

MASKED CRITICISM.

Some musicians in this City have gathered themselves together for the purpose of forming a society the object of which is the elevation of their art. Their purpose is in itself highly laudable, but the avowed occasion of their association does not increase our appreciation of their common sense or of their musical ability. They find themselves obliged to unite in this way that they may get some intelligent criticism, because there are "no musical critics" connected with the press. It is a great pity that these gentlemen could not have got together for mutual encouragement—we shall not say mutual admiration—without making so lamentable and ludicrous an exhibition of their real motive. For as to musical criticism, we venture the opinion, without hesitation, but not without knowledge, that there are writers connected with the journals of New-York who, although they are not composers of music, are as competent and as discriminating judges of it as any one of this self-sufficient coterie, in which, by the way, we do not observe the names of any of our musicians of distinction. To be a judge of music, poetry, or painting, it is not at all necessary to be a musician, poet, or painter, any more than, as Dr. JOHNSON said, one must be a carpenter to judge of a table. These gentlemen, who find no musical criticism in New-York, may be not unreasonably accused of finding none to their taste, and of declaring that sour which is beyond their reach. It is just possible that if they had been praised more highly—shall we say at all?—they might have had a higher appreciation of their critics.

One proposition at their last meeting had certainly the merit of being new and striking. It was that the members should appear at the meetings masked, the object being to secure by this means "unconstrained and therefore judicious criticism." Surely this would be a somewhat amazing style of musical reunion. It would be a sort of musical Holy Vehme. An array of masked figures sitting and listening solemnly to the performance of another masked figure. Then, the performance ended, the masked judgment is pronounced. The gentleman in the black vizard propounds his opinion; he is replied to by the gentleman with the nose; a death's head interposes with funereal gravity; matters become threatening, when a clown's visage breaks in and turns all three and the composer into ridicule. By this means some unconstrained criticism might possibly be obtained, but whether it would all be judicious is more than doubtful. Whether it would be tolerated is still more doubtful. We are inclined to think that it would be found "most tolerable and *not* to be endured;" and that although, like the society on the Stanislow, the first six months of this association would be "quite beautiful to see," it would end in a general scrimmage, in which music books, fiddles, and trombones would take the place of old red sand-stone and the remnants of a paleozoic age. A musical gentleman is not generally the sort of man likely to sit quiet while another musical gentleman, in a mask, speaks disrespectfully of his counterpoint, and hints that he has heard something like that melody before. The results of such a friendly interchange of opinion are apt to be disastrous, particularly among the sort of men who get together for the benefit of a little good criticism, because they can find none in that which satisfies other people.

There is, however, in this ludicrous proposition a suggestion of value. It is that criticism upon the works and the events of the day to be really valuable should be masked. There can be no doubt that the writer who gives his opinion impersonally, and merely as an opinion, has an advantage of independence, or of a position approaching that of independence, which is not enjoyed by the writer whose opinion must appear under his own name. The influence of clique, of individual friendship, or of personal dislike, must, we presume, have a certain effect in all cases; but this effect is much less when the writer is not known, or when, although he may be known, it is not etiquette to call him to account for his criticisms, or when, indeed, if he happens to be absent or preoccupied, his place is supplied, and to the world outside nothing is said. The English and the American schools of journalism secure this approach to independence and irresponsibility; while the French practice is to affix the writer's name to his article. This has a certain value to the reader; for if the name is one that he likes, he reads the article, and if the contrary he passes it by without wasting time upon it. On the other hand, however, the weight of a name may give value to that which is weak, and authority to that which is unjust; while a discussion of great merit may be passed by unnoticed because its writer has not established a position. It is well to have opinion itself judged merely as opinion. Responsibility, of course, there must be; but that, in anonymous journalism, is amply supplied by the editor and the publisher of the journal, who go with a daily load of the sins of others upon their backs which brings them all to premature old age. The result, on the whole, is better for the public, if not for the writers. It insures a nearer approach to the utterance of an honest, unbiased judgment—we are speaking now not merely of criticism of works of literature and of art, but of all journalism, in its higher departments, which is criticism of public men and politic measures. When this criticism is masked by journalistic impersonality, it is, as we have said, far more likely to be honest and unbiased than when it is uttered as the sentence of an avowed individual. What the public want is an opinion given at least with a single mind and an unbiased motive, and that they are most likely to receive from behind the mask of impersonal journalism.

HOW TO GIVE.

There is a little difficulty this year in bringing together the charitable portion of the community and the great multitude of poor, who are suffering bitterly from cold and hunger. The plan of providing free public eating places or lodgings for destitute men and women is not so much approved as formerly, from the experience two years since, and from the fear that such assistance may be a means of supporting strikes, and thus postponing the reduction of wages, which is inevitable. Then the Commissioners of Charity have been cut down by the Board of Apportionment, and have made their reduction of expenditure rather in the direction of out-door relief, than elsewhere, and so have totally ceased their distribution of alms, except of coal. The Commission, however, under an organizing mind, could easily earn for the City by convict and pauper labor what would pay for any such distribution. Yet in the view of the most thoughtful persons, it is not an unmitigated evil that public out-door relief should be cut off. It has for years been a means of "bribery and corruption"; and a large part of the fund has reached other objects than the poor. Its cessation must force private givers to greater liberality.

An admirable division of the City into districts, under Mr. ROOSEVELT's plan, and the inspection of private committees in the operations of the public distributors, is thus temporarily rendered useless. But the scheme must eventually be adopted, either by the City or a private association. It unfortunately happens, also, that the internal difficulties of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor" have turned away public attention temporarily from this excellent organization as a channel for alms. Many citizens are attempting individual relief. But the obstacles here are manifold. The subjects who beg at the door or who ask alms in the streets are not the truly deserving; the charity often does more evil than good; and if the benevolent giver seeks to find the home of the unfortunate person, he will be sure to be sent to the wrong address, and, after a tiresome walk in the worst quarters of the City, will return without anything accomplished.

There is one way, however, of personally relieving the deserving poor, or of reaching indirectly the class who most need help, which can be easily followed. We have in our City a class of workers, experienced, and as devoted in their labors among the needy as were ever the Catholic "Sisters of Charity"—women who for years have silently gone in and out of the chambers of poverty, giving counsel, sympathy, and assistance; whose occupation is the teaching the children of the lowest poor, and who therefore know intimately the wants and circumstances of each family. We mean the teachers of the "industrial schools." These ladies hear day after day the touching tale of want and suffering from hungry and half-clad children, told with the truth and trust of childhood; they see the lonely widows who know not where to find bread for little ones; they visit and console the sick, whose children must hunt the streets to earn their food; they enter cellars where women shiver without fire, and climb to attics where little ones are crying in vain for bread. They cannot be deceived in their gifts. They know precisely the wants of the sufferers. They have known them, perhaps, for years. Their charities bring no pauperism in their train, for they give with education, and while supplying work or teaching industry.

Ladies visiting these schools could be conducted at once to the deserving poor, or could leave their alms in the hands of most experienced and responsible almoners. The various addresses of these industrial schools can be obtained either at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, or at the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, or at the Five Points House of Industry or the Mission of that locality.

SWIFT.

The world is always keen to recognize and return the dislike which its great satirists have shown toward it. SWIFT has reaped a long and full harvest of the *sæva indignatio* which wrung his own heart with sharper pain than his bitterest sarcasm inflicted on others. There has been a tacit agreement to represent him as a conscienceless political Cossack, whose failure to gain promotion made him a savage and unreasoning misanthrope. Dr. JOHNSON, with all that strong hatred of cowardice and baseness which ought to have aided him to comprehend SWIFT, preferred to echo the popular prejudice against him. Genial Sir WALTER SCOTT was too remote by nature from the fierce severity of the great satirist to perceive his true character, and although he tried to speak kindly of him, he assuredly held at heart the same opinion which JOHNSON more bluntly expressed. One would have supposed that THACKERAY, who found FIELDING pure, and STEELE pious, would have found room to recommend SWIFT to the mercy of the audiences who listened to the delightful lectures on the "English Humorists," but his misconception of every trait and act of SWIFT upon which he comments is curiously uniform. As for M. TAINE, perhaps the most extraordinary chapter in his pretentious *History of English Literature* is that in which he overwhelms with garrulous invective the majestic figure of the Dean, and works himself into a triumphant rage as he remembers that SWIFT is no longer living to lash him with scornful whip.

The recent discovery by Mr. JOHN FORSTER of letters and documents hitherto unpublished has rendered it possible for him to make a complete defense of SWIFT against the libels and mistakes of his detractors. There is no need to defend his genius. As a political writer, he stands alone. The force and subtlety of his arguments, the simplicity and manliness of his style, its perfect freedom from everything that is artificial or meretricious, and its matchless vigor, are without a parallel in the whole range of English literature. His sarcasm was a weapon as resistless in its destructive power as his pleading was powerful in persuasion. His bitterest enemies fully perceive his greatness, and even TAINE has been unable to conceal the awe with which SWIFT inspires him.

Among the charges that have been steadily brought against SWIFT, perhaps the most serious is that he first wrote for the Whigs, and when they failed to make him a Bishop, promptly sold his pen to the service of the Tories. In point of fact, SWIFT left the Whigs because he could not conscientiously support their policy. Long before the open split occurred, he told them that in no event could he support the proposed repeal of the Test act. When the Whig policy became no longer supportable by him, and the Tories asked his aid in behalf of a policy which he heartily approved, he made the so-called change of party for which he has been so bitterly denounced. In reality SWIFT made no change. He stood still while one party drifted from him, and the other ranged into line beside him. Whatever doubt might once have been honestly held as to this part of SWIFT's career can be held no longer. The facts are within the reach of all, and their examination completely vindicates SWIFT.

The public has always believed, as a fixed article of faith, in SWIFT's misanthropy. Failing to discriminate between his fierce wrath against wrong-doing and a supposed hatred of his fellow-men, he has been accused of the most savage misanthropy, and in this false light his whole life has been unjustly estimated. Acts which in other men would have been reckoned natural and proper have been thought monstrous and criminal in the alleged misanthrope. He wrote a letter to Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE in precisely the style which the customs of the age compelled a young man to write to his social superior, and it is held up as the letter of a lackey. "Could a slave bow lower?" asks THACKERAY of this letter; and yet THACKERAY, with his intimate knowledge of the century of Queen ANNE, should have been the last man to make so unnecessary a sneer. In his rules to be observed in his old age, he requires himself "not to be fond of children." There is not another line in the whole series of rules which can be suspected of misanthropy. On the contrary, they evince a thoughtful regard for others which ought to have forbidden any misconception of the true meaning of any of them. Nevertheless, the pathos of this pledge to keep aloof from a pleasure which must keenly remind the lonely man that he could never caress children of his own, has been overlooked, and the pledge itself has been quoted a thousand times as a proof of his cruel heartlessness. SWIFT was hunted down by Vanessa, who offered herself to him in marriage, and when he declined the offer, still continued her hunt of an unwilling husband till she died of disappointment and returning shame. But the whole blame of the woman's folly is quietly laid on SWIFT's shoulders, and because the man whose heart was already Stella's, refused to accept Vanessa's modest offer, all women have joined with nearly all men to rebuke his heartless cowardice. For reasons which cannot be discussed here, he made Stella his wife only in name. There is no shade of doubt that Stella was content. She was proud and happy in SWIFT's love, and she prized her anomalous position more than anything else the world could have offered her. And yet the world has decided that SWIFT treated Stella with scarcely less baseness than he treated Vanessa. There is something strangely blind in this abuse of a man for declining to marry the woman he did not love, and for giving all the happiness that he could confer upon the contented woman whom he did love.

To study the character of SWIFT without a preconceived prejudice is to discover that his misanthropy was simply the hatred of evil. Greater than other men, he saw more clearly the baseness of the base, and hated it with a severer hatred than weaker moralists can feel. Cut off from domestic happiness as other men know it; neglected by statesmen whom he had supplied with brains, and whose power and reputation he had built up, he was unquestionably a disappointed man. The dread of the terrible disease which withered him at last hung gloomily over his life. He was as unhappy as he was great, but his genius defended right and truth and honored English literature. The vindication of SWIFT has been long delayed, but it is evidently close at hand at last. An infinite pity will take the place of the cruel harshness with which men have unjustly judged the grandest and saddest Englishman of a great and shameful century.

MEAT FOR FOREIGN MARKETS.

There seem to-day to be certain lines of business which, to employ the expressive language of slang, are "played out." A few weeks ago the cable told us that the great works of Messrs. BOLCKOW & VAUGHAN, on which ten thousand persons are dependent, had closed. Yesterday came the notice of the failure of a Birmingham metal house for over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, as every one knows, such tidings have been frequent for months past. Those so fortunate as to be engaged in occupations which do not in any way depend upon these interests scarcely can realize the deep and wide-spread misery and disappointment entailed. It is not going beyond the truth to say that thousands of men at this moment are feeling their occupation gone, their career blighted. And the worst of it is, that there is really no prospect of improvement. A man may to-day possess the genius of STEPHENSON, or the marvelous business powers of BRASSEY, but he cannot find a field for it. For the present at least, the roads are made, the bridges built. And even as regards renewal, there will be but little need of much metal, more especially now steel rails have come into general use. A trial to prove the durability of rails was made many years ago on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, where, on the 10th May, 1831, a rail fifteen feet long was laid down, which, after having been carefully cleaned, was found to weigh 177 pounds 8½ ounces. On the 10th of February, 1833, this rail, which had been in constant use for twenty-one months, and over which it was estimated that 600,000 tons had passed at great speed, had only lost eighteen and a half ounces. From this it appeared that rails lose only 1-268 part of their weight annually.

The English engineer, contractor, and iron-master have therefore a gloomy lookout, nor have they aught to cheer them when they turn their eyes to this side of the Atlantic. We have discovered what the English discovered some time ago, that, as a whole, railroads are a very poor investment. The splendid dividends of one decade too often find a dreary counterbalance in the slender returns of the next. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that a line will not pay a handsome dividend unless formed under conditions rarely combined. Railroads will henceforth have to be the work of local effort and capital, and this will necessarily entail their being constructed very slowly. Years hence, a new generation may arise, oblivious of the burned fingers of their fathers, but meanwhile there is a poor prospect for those who now find their occupation gone.

It may be hoped that some of the able, energetic young men who have since 1873 been vainly trying to find occupation in the line to which they were bred, may be the means of throwing some of that superior sort of stuff into agricultural pursuits which has been lacking to them of late. Says OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, "even a man who knows nothing but science will be provided for in this shaggy, wild continent if he does not think it necessary to hang about his birth-place all his days." Surely many of these young civil engineers, iron and railroad men are just those to found new settlements far a-field, and patiently achieve their development. What wise words are those of JEFFERSON in a letter to JOHN JAY ninety years ago: "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to the country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds." Some among the the wealthier class of Eastern youths are now, we are glad to say, betaking themselves South and West for sheep and cattle farming, and surely the recent successful sale of American meat in London can scarcely fail to give a stimulus in that direction. The population of that city increases on the average 40,000 a year, but the means of raising more meat in England show no signs of increasing, and before another ten years are over we may rest assured that the American cattle-raiser will find nearly as good a market in Smithfield and Leadenhall markets as in New-York.

THE COACHING CLUB.

The Coaching Club of this City bids fair to be a brilliant success. Since the Autumn races, when the first muster was held, and the appearance of five coaches in line to Jerome Park made such a decided sensation, the organization of the club has been completed, and several enthusiastic meetings have been held; and now at least twelve coaches counted upon as sure to make their appearance in the Spring parade. Among the rules adopted is one providing for two parades in each year—one in June and one in October. These will be similar to the parades of the four-in-hand clubs in London. On these occasions the club is expected to turn out in full force, and every coach is required to appear in perfect regulation trim.

The course will be from Madison square up Fifth avenue, (pavement permitting,) round Central Park, and back again to Madison square. On race days also there will be a full turn out, but the coaches on those days are not required to keep together. The officers of the club are Mr. William Jay, President; Mr. James G. Bennett, Vice President; and Mr. William P. Douglass, Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. De Lancy Kane, and Frederick Bronson, together with the three officers above named, compose the Executive Committee. No one can be a member who is not owner or part owner of a drag, and able, to drive four horses. The object of the club is to encourage coaching and other out-door sports, such as polo, lawn tennis, racket, &c.; and considering the taste, wealth, and spirit of the gentlemen who have organized it there can be no question of its success.

Mr. Bennett, with his accustomed liberality, has purchased a beautiful cottage with ample grounds, for polo and other games, adjoining Jerome Park, and placed the same at the disposal of the Club. The members of the Coaching Club being all members of the Jockey Club, will of course make free use of the club-house, grounds, and stables of the American Jockey Club.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

N. Hart Jackson's connection with the Brooklyn Theatre has terminated.

The usual change of programme will be made at each of the variety theatres, this evening.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will act in "Ben McCullough," at Wood's Museum, to-night.

"A Pretty Piece of Business," "Jones' Baby," and "My Turn Next" will to-night be acted at the Park Theatre.

"Caste" will be represented at the Brooklyn Theatre, this evening, with Messrs. Montague and Beckett and Misses Marie Gordon and Geraldine Maye in the principal rôles.

The Philharmonic concert given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, was very largely attended. The principal number interpreted by Mr. Thomas' forces was Rubinstein's "Symphonie Dramatique," which the same band has already rendered in this City. The soloists were Señor White, who executed Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and Miss Emma C. Thursby.

The third concert of the New-York Quartet took place at Chickering Hall, on Saturday evening. "Chamber music" was represented by a trio of Schubert and a quartet of Mozart, neatly played by Messrs. Mollenhauer, Schwarz, Matzka, Bergner, and Hoffman; Mr. Bergner interpreted with something less than his wonted surety an adagio of Nardini; Mr. Hoffman was heard in two of his own compositions, and Mr. Romeyn sang "Celeste Aida."

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Charles Gounod was lately present at the Paris Opera to witness the performance of "Don Juan." The composer of "Faust," although still suffering, and compelled to carry his arm in a sling, came to hear Mlle. Krauss, to whom he proposes to confide the part of *Pauline* in his "Polyeucte." There is, in fact, a question of producing that important work in 1876.

The death is announced of Alexis Azevedo, one of the best known musical critics of Paris. He acquired some notoriety by his violent diatribes against the German school of music. His last literary feat was the publication of a satirical magazine called *Les Doubles Croches Malades*, which, in size and general appearance, used always to remind one of Rochefort's *Lanterne*.

The *Athenæum* states that a very curious and most interesting fact has come to light at the British Museum. Among the collection of old plays (presented to that institution by Mr. Coventry Patmore in 1864) which formerly belonged to R. Brinsley Sheridan, has been found the holograph original of the comedy "The Trip to Bath," written in 1749 by Mrs. Francis Sheridan, his mother, and which, it is said in Moore's *Life of Sheridan*, was the source of his play of "The Rivals." A very slight comparison of the two plays leaves no doubt whatever of the fact, and in the character of *Mrs. Malaprop* Sheridan has actually borrowed some of her amusing blunders from the original *Mrs. Tryfort*, without any alteration whatever.

Mr. Hamilton Aidé has sent an interesting letter to the *Academy*, on Signor Rossi's *Hamlet*, in which he adds, after criticising the tragedian: "It would be impertinent to judge this distinguished artist by his performance of one part, though that part is considered in Italy his best. My impression is, that wherever sentiment, subtlety, fancy, grace, and humor are needed, he will not be found wanting. I should like to see him in high comedy and romantic drama; I cannot believe he would satisfy me in either *Othello* or *Macbeth*. The fire in Salvini's performance, which kindled English audiences, is wanting. His rival has other qualities, but he has not this; and if he be wise, he will not trust to his performance of Shakespeare for success on his first appearance in England."

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER X.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than a century ago Lord Chesterfield, not a very puritanical man, said in the House of Lords: "Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited. Let the difficulties be what they will, would you lay a tax upon the breach of the ten commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous? Because it would imply an indulgence upon all who could pay the tax. * * * None, my Lords, ever heard, in any nation, of a tax upon theft or adultery; because a tax implies a license granted for the use of that which is taxed to all who will be willing to pay it." This principle, which, indeed, was not original with Lord Chesterfield, has in its spirit been recognized in the legislation of this country in regard to the tariff. For instance, brandy as a luxury is taxed $2 per gallon, ale and porter twenty cents per gallon, and so on through a long list. Articles and pictures of obscene or indecent character are absolutely prohibited, as calculated to injure good morals, and so to injure the Republic. Beyond all this the General Government has gone so far as distinctly to recognize the value of religious teaching by exempting from taxation and placing upon the free list, according to the official interpretation, "Bibles and other books imported in good faith for the use of Sunday schools in the United States, on adequate proof. But if for distribution among the scholars, they are subject to duty. A distinction is made between books imported to be used by Sunday-school scholars and books imported for distribution among the scholars. In the one case they remain the property of the schools, in the other they become the property of the scholars." Wisely does the Government recognize the great moral power of our Sunday-schools. It knows them by their fruits, and legislates substantially for their benefit by an exemption in the tariff list. But what practical sense would there be in exempting the books used in such schools from duty, on the one hand, and in imposing a tax, on the other hand, upon the buildings which benevolent people have erected, at their own cost, for the fostering of such schools! Verily, "the legs of the lame are unequal."

UNITED STATES EXEMPTIONS.

As promised in one of the earlier letters, I shall now make some reference to the extent, and the direct and secondary effects, of exemptions under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The anxiety and apprehension of the President find expression in his Message because church property valued by the census enumerators in 1870 at $354,000,000 "paid no tax, municipal or State." It is something quite new for the General Government to express solicitude because property of any kind is not subjected to municipal or State taxation. Hitherto the General Government has exhibited its power upon this subject solely in the way of limitation and restriction; and at present it would seem that, unless enabled by an amendment to the Constitution, it has no power to move in any other direction, except, of course, in the District of Columbia and the Territories. How vast and how potent the exemptions are under the restraints upon State and municipal taxation few have any idea. From a public document it appears that among the property so exempted are United States bonds, coupons, national currency or bank notes, United States notes or "greenbacks," Treasury notes, fractional notes or currency, checks for money of authorized officers of the United States, certificates of indebtedness of the United States, certificates of deposit of the United States, all other representatives of value of whatever denomination which have been or may be issued under act of Congress, and this includes postage and all other stamps, metal, bullion, or coin in the possession, custody, or control of the United States Assay officers, imported merchandise in original packages in the hands of the importers, all Custom-houses, Post Offices, mints, assay offices, forts, navy-yards, arsenals, armories, &c., owned by the United States. The aggregate amount of such property so exempted is more than $2,500,000,000. Now, let us see how the account stands:

Amount of exempt church property by census		$354,000,000
Less value of burial places which the President would continue to exempt, estimated at 20 per cent., say	$70,800,000	
Less debts upon church property, estimated at 20 per cent	70,800,000	—$141,600,000
Amount of exempt church property		$202,400,000

This is the enormous sum that, with its prospective increase in a few years, prompts the suggestion—I will not call it threat—of "sequestration without constitutional authority, and through blood." (It is to be regretted that the Message contained that last word.) Put the two sums side by side and see how they look:

Church property exempted by States, $202,000,000.	Property exempted by United States Government, $2,500,000,000.

But you are giving aid and comfort to the party of repudiation in Ohio and elsewhere. Not yet. I do not propose to repudiate any obligation, constitutional or legal, express or implied. The exemption of Government securities or "representatives of value" is a constitutional restriction, affirmed by act of Congress. Upon that faith the money was borrowed, and by that faith it must be paid, without quibble or evasion, to the uttermost farthing. No amendment to the Constitution is, or ought to be, proposed by an honest man to subject those securities to State and municipal taxation. That is right, and to quote, in part, the language of the Message: "So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of Government, without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same," is "looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay taxes." Recent elections where that issue was to some extent involved have attested that. So that it is not the "contemplation of a vast sum" which will incite tax-payers to do that which would be unfair, unjust, and mean. It has not moved, and will not move, them to unconstitutional "sequestration," nor to that other remedy which I dislike to quote.

The consequences of the exemption of the enormous amount of securities issued by the General Government are not limited to the abstraction of so much property from State and municipal taxation, but the result has been to dislocate the system of taxation in all the States, and in the State of New-York to shatter it completely. So that in effect the man who now pays a tax upon personal property in this State may almost claim to be a voluntary contributor toward the support of the "State and municipal" government. This result, with its cause, has been published over and over again in various public documents. This exemption, in its present form, could be remedied by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But such a proposition, if intended to apply to existing obligations, would be infamous; and if intended to apply to obligations hereafter to be issued, would be unwise and inexpedient in the last degree, as calculated to cripple the resources of the Government in an emergency. Very nearly all these exempt securities owe their origin to war, and if Congress, "at this session," or any other session, should attempt to enforce upon the States the taxation of buildings for public worship, there are several millions of people who might express their wonder that, while such an enormous sacrifice, by exemption, is offered to the Moloch of War, so small an oblation to the God of Peace should be grudged. This is not, of course, my argument, for I deny that exemption of buildings for public worship is a concession, and insist that it is a right, inherent in the conditions and uses of the property.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

INCIDENTS OF THE SEASON.

DAY RECEPTIONS—DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM OF VISITATION—A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—DANCING PARTIES—THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT HOME—CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.

The gay and festive "season" has fairly begun, and will last until the matin bells of Lent summon the faithful to penitential devotions on the morning of the 1st of March. But thus far there have been few entertainments beyond the "day receptions," which are decidedly a feature of the metropolitan "season." On some designated day of the week, the wife of every personage of judicial, executive, or legislative note is expected to be at home, dressed to receive visitors, and aided, generally speaking, by some fair demoiselles as aides de camp. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the visitors begin to arrive, and from that time until after the gas is lighted they continue to come, singly or in battalions. Were these visitors the friends and acquaintances of the ladies upon whom they call, this would be very well, but everybody who chooses to do so unceremoniously intrudes himself or herself. The galleries at the Capitol or the conservatories in the botanic garden are not more freely visited than are those ladies who receive.

The social mosaic thus formed again and again in the drawing-rooms of the Cabinet officers, which are open on Wednesday afternoons, is kaleidoscopic and entertaining to a looker-on. Lady Thornton who has driven from the British Legation in her well-appointed turnout, is elbowed by a pert young Miss who works in the copper-plate printing office of the Treasury Department, and who has made great economies to purchase the ready-made, ill-fitting walking-dress in which she appears. Hon. Mrs. D. E. Magogue, whose husband was sent to Congress by the bolting Democrats, Grangers, and Independent Republicans of his district, is evidently impressed with her own grandeur as she sails in, gorgeously arrayed in a dress made at her Western home after the last Godey's fashion-plate, and she is followed by a beautiful girl who wears one of Worth's gowns and is faultless in appearance.

Et les messieurs! The young men of the legations, the Army, and the Navy are sandwiched between snobbish copyists, in ready-made clothing and squeaking pegged boots, whose cleaned gloves smell of benzine, and who twirl little canes for lack of something else to do with their hands.

Each visitor is announced by a servant at the door, and after the lady of the house says a few civil words to those who are strangers, or chats with those who are friends, she turns them over to one of her attendant demoiselles, who escorts them to the refreshment rooms. Here tea, chocolate, or coffee, with a glass of sherry at some houses, and cakes and sandwiches at all, are especially enjoyed by those who are used to cheap boarding-house fare, and having regaled themselves, the visitors leave for the next house. This invasion by those who have no claim to be thus received and entertained is at once annoying and expensive, but it would be a difficult task to draw the line.

Such is the dread of the crush at the White House, that there was a small attendance at the President's first reception of the season on Tuesday night. Gen. Babcock, who has always presented visitors to the President, was missed, and his place was filled by Dr. Sharp, a brother-in-law of the President, who is Marshal of the District. Mrs. Fred. Grant, who is passing the Winter at the White House, adds much to the enjoyments of the receptions there, but the personal friends of the President always inquire after his favorite daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, with a warmth that elicits a reply tinged with parental pride.

In the early days of the Republic refreshments were always served at the President's receptions. Dr. Mitchell, who was a Representative in Congress from New-York in 1807, wrote a very graphic account of one of these public "feeds," in which he said: "Great mirth and humor prevailed, and you may readily conceive wherefore, when it is computed that besides the smiles, cordiality, and welcome which the company received from their generous entertainer, [Mr. Jefferson,] they consumed for him a quarter cask of wine, a barrel of punch, and a hundredweight of cake, besides other nicknacks to a considerable amount." This serving of refreshments at the Presidential receptions was kept up by Presidents Madison, Monroe, and Quincy Adams, but when Jackson came into power the struggles of the Democracy for the good cheer provided terminated on several occasion in blows, and the custom was discontinued.

There are two fashionable coteries which meet once a fortnight to dance the German, with half a dozen other sets of lower social degree, each of which has its press-chronicler to detail what ladies were present and what they wore. Indeed, as one of the foreign Minister's wives remarked a few days since, every one here in Washington lives in a glass-house, and everything done, said, or worn appears speedily in print, often ridiculously distorted.

Secretary Fish's reception last evening was attended by the *élite* of the metropolis, and his spacious residence was filled with visitors. Mrs. Fish wore a becoming bright green silk dress, trimmed with black lace, and her daughter, who stood at her side, wore a simple, yet much admired, white dress. The wives of the diplomats present were all elegantly dressed, especially Lady Thornton, who wore a white satin dress, trimmed with white lace and maroon velvet, and Madame Mantilla de los Rios, whose Castillian beauty was set forth by a dress of pale blue silk, trimmed with some gauze-like fabric of the same shade. The supper was served with Knickerbocker excellence and profusion, and the evening will long be remembered by all who were present. Mr. Cadwallader, the Assistant Secretary of State, gave an entertainment, less numerously attended but equally enjoyed, the previous evening. His sister, Miss Cadwallader, presides over his household.

Both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of State are very popular with the diplomats here, from the Envoys Extraordinary down to the second-class attachés, and they have done much to preserve harmony among these comparatively idle gentlemen, who are at many capitals invariably in a row about some point of etiquette or questions of precedence.

The real leaders of society here evidently prefer giving dinner parties, to which they can invite whom they please to opening their houses to evening mobs. The diplomats vie with each other in the elegance of their table services and the excellence of their wines. The Secretaries dispense liberal hospitality at their tables, especially Messrs. Fish, Chandler, and Robeson. The bureau officers of the Army and the Navy know the road to a Congressman's heart, and are fighting the proposed reduction of pay and emoluments with knives and forks; and then the lobby—the men having claims, or wanting railroad concessions, or seeking changes in the tariff,—they tempt at the tables of the Widow Welcker, or the swarthy Normley, the hungry, half-fed boarders at our hotels, where the fare has grown meagre in proportion as the prices of marketing have decreased. Delightful are all these kinds of dinners too, because the names of the guests are not printed, and the interviewer is not permitted to invade the *salle à manger*.

It is also a curious fact, that politics are never alluded to at a Washington dinner party, where the Guelphs and the Ghibellines who abuse each other at the Capitol, fraternize,—eat, drink, and are merry. That benevolent yet belligerent old gentleman, Mr. Pickwick, was astounded when he saw his lawyer shake hands with the counsel retained by Mrs. Bardell to oppose him. But our political champions, after belaboring each other all the afternoon in the Congressional arenas, will fraternally put their legs under the same mahogany at night, and display all the peaceful traits of the animal which furnished the *cotelettes* before them. And the rival candidates for Presidential nominations, who are now so industriously intriguing to advance their own interests, and to ruin those of their opponents, often pass hours in fraternal harmony at a Washington dinner-table. Indeed, our dining-rooms are like that wonderful old Island of Delos, to which the warring inhabitants of the Greek Archipelago used to come to lay aside their weapons, and enjoy a season of peace and harmony.

Although wine is drunk at dinner-tables, and jorums of punch are brewed when the nights are cold, the sad sight of a drunken Congressman is never witnessed nowadays. Half a century ago, travelers who described the Capitol used to describe the drunkenness there during the sessions of Congress; and the night sessions were scenes of debauch. But now there are members of Congress who do not even have wine on their dinner-tables, and good old Dr. Chickering, who reorganizes the Congressional temperance society at the commencement of each session, is unusually successful this Winter, except among the newly-elected Democrats.

One of the novelties of the week has been the arrival of a Bostonian named Baker, who appears to be the Lord Timothy Dexter of our day, and who entertained the Light Infantry Corps of this city when they visited Bunker Hill on the 17th of June last. He then laid the corner-stone of a piggery, and he has now brought here badges in the form of a silver pig for each member of the corps, with equally unique gifts for their wives and children. An honorary member of the corps opened his house for the presentation, and a supper followed the speeches, although the whole affair had a decidedly lunatic air.

Many miss the Saturday evening gatherings which have been held for several years past at the residence of ex-Postmaster General Horatio King, where the literary lions of the hour were exhibited, but he is making the tour of Europe. Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, assisted by her daughter, has given several of these literary receptions, and the parlors of another lady are open on Sunday evenings to those who like to talk about books, music, and the fine arts.

Private theatricals have been given in aid of charities several times this season with marked success, and there are to be more performances by other amateurs. We are also to have a charitable fair for the benefit of the Roman Catholic institutions, which will give the Protestants an opportunity to pay back the liberal expenditures by Catholic visitors to their recent fair. The birth-night of Robert Burns is, of course, to be commemorated by speeches, songs, and dances, and the descendants of Hibernia are preparing for the festivities on St. Patrick's Day. Thus do we, here at the national metropolis, enter into the season of '76.

THE MISSING TWEED.

A CANADIAN STORY OF HIS WANDERINGS AND THE DISGUISE HE ASSUMED.

Tweed the other day was in North Carolina, according to a local paper, with a body-guard of twelve fierce men armed with knives and pistols. Now, unless the Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* has been misinformed, he is in Canada, clothed in coarse garments and wearing a gray wig and green goggles. The *Spectator* has seen somebody who has seen him, and in Friday's issue it tells this somebody's story at length. In the absence of certain information concerning the missing individual, the story may be found not uninteresting reading. It asserts that he has been tracked through that city and as far as the village of Ancaster, and it describes his movements since his escape from custody in this City in the following elaborate manner:

"On the night of the escape the 'Boss' received a clean shave inside the cab which conveyed him from the jail, and he was furnished with a coarse suit of clothes, a gray wig, and a pair of green goggles. Mounting the box-seat with the driver he was driven to the outskirts of the City, where a covered candy-wagon was in waiting. He was locked in, and a spirited span of horses being attached to the rig, he was driven rapidly into the country. In this manner the 'Boss' was conveyed across the country in much the same style as a menagerie man transports a lion. When between seventy-five and one hundred miles from the City of New-York Tweed took the train at some station on the New-York Central, and deliberately crossed the Suspension Bridge in broad daylight, and reached this city on the train due here from the Bridge at 5:20. The 'Boss'' movements since then are well defined. He is described as he stood on the platform (by a gentleman in this city who intends claiming half the reward.) as a large, fat man, clean shaved, and coarsely dressed in gray Canadian tweed. He carried a heavy walking-stick, and wore green goggles and a white stove-pipe hat—where he got the hat is a question. After walking up and down the platform for a few minutes he entered the waiting-room, bought a cut of pie, a glass of beer, and a cigar. It will be well to mention here that Tweed was acting in concert with a friend, the arrangements being that he was to do whatever his friend did, as far as traveling was concerned. Tweed took the train going west which left a few minutes after his arrival, and got off at Dundas station, having paid his fare in cash on board the car. Tweed, after getting off the cars, instead of going into the town walked up the mountain to Bullock's Corners, where he put up at Morden's Hotel, representing himself as a party who intended buying a farm somewhere in the neighborhood. He gave his name as Henry Hays, but never once put his hand to paper that Mr. Morden can remember. Two days after his arrival he hired a buggy and drove as far as Freelton, where he stopped and had something to eat. While there he called for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a letter, which he put in his breast pocket. He then drove as far as the village of Strabane, where he posted the letter. While in the office the 'Boss' was struck by the appearance of a young child which was lying in its mother's arms. Tweed bought the child a handful of candies for a Christmas present, and told the mother that it reminded him of his own little child at home in San Francisco. On his way back to Bullock's Corners an accident happened, which may yet prove fatal to Tweed's liberty. When about a mile out of Greensville he met Miller's stage, running between Guelph and Hamilton, and by a piece of bad horsemanship ran into the vehicle, which only contained two passengers, a drunken farmer and a commercial traveler—the same party who saw Tweed at the Hamilton station. Tweed jumped out rather hastily, and in doing so disarranged his wig and lost his goggles, displaying to the interested traveler a physiognomy remarkably like that of a certain individual whose picture is one of the ornaments of the walls of our city Police Office. The delay was only of a few minutes' duration, but it was enough to satisfy that commercial traveler. Two days after this occurrence a party from the township of Ancaster drove to Bullock's Corners and took Mr. Tweed, alias Hays, away with him. The party's name we suppress. He is Tweed's brother-in-law, and one of the most respectable farmers in the township, and it was to this party that Tweed wrote the letter from Freelton. At this gentleman's house Tweed has remained ever since, while every detective in the United States has been looking for him in vain. Last evening Connors and Gillespie hired a rig from Mr. Bennet, livery-stable keeper on Bark street, and drove out to Ancaster. They returned this morning early, when Connors took the first train for the Bridge, while Gillespie, after remaining a few hours at the American Hotel, returned to Ancaster."

TWEED'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The telegram which appeared in the morning papers yesterday announcing that the Police of Portland, Me., had endeavored to arrest Foster Dewey, Tweed's private secretary, is not known by the employés of the Sheriff's office. Order of Arrest Clerk William H. Quincey says that any such action on the part of the Portland authorities is taken on their own responsibility and without orders from this City. It is not thought that an order of arrest can well be procured against Mr. Dewey, his part, if he had any, in the escape of his employer being entirely unknown. At the time of Tweed's flight Mr. Dewey suddenly left the Hoffman House, where he had been boarding, and did not return for a fortnight or more. For the last few weeks, however, he has been staying at the Hoffman, and could at any moment have been arrested, had it been thought desirable. Major Quincey says that the Sheriff's office is still doing all it can to ascertain the whereabouts of Tweed, but that so far no trustworthy clue has been obtained. A strict watch has been kept in Canada and along the border, so that the stories of the fugitive's appearance in Montreal and other cities may be safely discredited.

THE SUITS AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of Jan. 13, says: "The suits brought against Col. King at Washington and subsequently dropped, have been revived by those representing the Pacific Mail interest, and the notice served a day or two ago upon Col. King's attorneys here, and published yesterday, is simply a move in furtherance of the new and hostile programme. It is conceded now by some parties in a position to speak authoritatively, that legal proceedings will be prosecuted to the bitter end, but the object to be attained thereby can only be surmised, and time can only reveal its real character. The attorneys engaged by the two contending forces, while exhibiting professional reticence, have nevertheless indirectly acknowledged that there is something in the shape of active war ahead, and that the month of March will witness a positive revival of the legal controversy between the 'soulless corporation' and our distinguished fellow-townsman."

CAPT. SAWYER DISCHARGED.

In San Francisco, on the 8th inst., the examination of Capt. Sawyer, late of the ship Orpheus, charged with willfully casting away his vessel, was continued and concluded. After the testimony for the prosecution had been closed Mr. Andros moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground that no willful or corrupt act had been shown or proved. Commissioner Sawyer took the motion under advisement, and rendered his decision at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He decided that he would dismiss the case for want of sufficient evidence to convict. Capt. Sawyer was accordingly discharged.

THE WORK OF THOMAS.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN POLICE—THE MODELS OF THOMAS' MACHINES SECURED—THE CRIME ANTICIPATED BY TWO CENTURIES.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on Dec. 31: "Thanks to the unwearied activity of the Police, and the ready co-operation of every right-minded person, the preliminary contrivances of the assassin Thomas are being completely unraveled. All the workmen employed by him are coming forward of their own accord. One of the most interesting depositions has been made by one Herr Rhind, a watch-maker at Vienna. This gentleman having exhibited an eight-day clock in April, received a visit from a gentleman who gave himself out for a Russian, and certainly spoke very indifferent German. The visitor, whom Herr Rhind has no difficulty in identifying as Mr. Thomas since he has seen the photograph, desired Herr Rhind to construct the model of a twelve-day clock which should be noiseless, and at the end of the time fixed give a single stroke. To indicate the force required, Thomas took up a hammer and dealt a powerful blow on the table at which the two were standing. Herr Rhind declaring his willingness to carry out the order, a price of 200 florins was agreed upon. A few days later Thomas called again to inspect the designs made by Herr Rhind, and, expressing satisfaction, paid 100 florins on account. After this the designs were put into the hands of an operative named Carl Glückschall, who constructed the model in five months. Upon the delivery of the finished article Herr Rhind had the mortification to find that Thomas would not take the clock unless a more powerful spring was inserted. Two or three more springs were tried before the fastidious customer was suited. After three months' experiments Thomas at last was content, and paid eighty florins extra for the trouble he had given. He, however, was obliged to leave Vienna, as he said, for St. Petersburg, before the mechanism was ready to be delivered. He therefore requested Herr Rhind to send the order to the address of N. Petro Wiskoff, Poste Restante, Bodenbach, leaving a printed card with this name on it. Herr Rhind did as he was told, and about Christmas, 1874, dispatched the model to its destination. It was only called for in the beginning of February, 1875, on which occasion the 100 florins remaining unpaid were liquidated. Herr Rhind, who has handed over the card as well as some of the rejected springs to the Vienna Police, states that nothing could be more natural and unsuspicious than the assassin's behavior in the shop. He played the part of a distinguished foreigner to perfection, and giving himself out for a Russian, assumed a Slavonic accent in speaking German. He was a portly man, with hair inclining to red, elegant manners, and a jovial countenance. He would laugh and crack jokes in giving his orders like a warm-hearted, genial man of the world. The only thing that seemed in the least to upset his equanimity were those insufficient specimens of the mainspring he successively rejected and replaced.

And well might his temper be ruffled by these refractory spirals. After what has come to light the last few days, we know that the ominous spring killed him and subverted his design. Thomas, as your readers are aware, took his model to one Herr Fuchs, a clockmaker at Bernburg, Duchy of Anhalt, whom he desired to make a powerful clock after this pattern. Herr Fuchs complied, and framed the machine; but the Vienna model remaining in his hands was transferred by him to the Bremen Police directly the terrible news of the crime got abroad. Two days ago, at a scientific lecture given at Bremen by Dr. Häpke, this model was produced with the consent of the authorities. Considerably smaller and more simply formed than the machine made from it, it yet displays all the characteristic features of the latter, and allows scientific judges to form an exact opinion of the merits and deficiencies of the work. Dr. Häpke, therefore, was enabled to demonstrate that the spring, though strong enough for the complicated wheels attached to it, while the machine was stationary, could not withstand the strain consequent upon violent and sudden motion. This opinion was confirmed by Herr Bruns, a clock-maker at Bremen, to whom the assassin gave his machine for a final brush up before consigning it to the murderous chest. It is likewise stated to be the view taken by Herr Fuchs, at Bernburg, and Herr Rhind, at Vienna. All agree that if they had been told that the mechanism was likely to be rudely handled and thrown about when wound up, they would have either inserted a different sort of spring or modified the wheel-work connected with it. But this was the very point the assassin would not reveal. Giving out his internal machine sometimes as a contrivance for breaking silk threads, sometimes as a peculiar description of clock for controlling workmen, he never was in a position to betray that its allotted task would have to be done while traveling. Knowing his own secret designs, he certainly had an idea that the spring ought to be more powerful than any presented to him by the unsuspecting mechanicians; but though he rejected several in succession, he failed to secure the strength required to prevent accidents on the road. He came to grief on the very point where his hellish secret began.

Viewing the explosion in the light of these facts there can be no manner of doubt that the hammer fell when the chest was thrown on the pavement, and that the dangerous liquid was set ablaze by the regular action of the igniting apparatus, not by the mere concussion consequent upon the sudden crash. The machine, as we now know, was about thirty pounds in weight, thirty-five centimètres long, and twenty-three centimètres broad. It contained two springs, the one somewhat stronger than the other, from eight to nine centimètres in width and three-quarters of a centimètre in diameter. The springs were inclosed in brass cases provided with teeth fitting into the revolving shaft of the main wheel, to which six minor wheels were attached. The hammer, which was to come into action after a week or ten days, fell with a force of thirty pounds. Imagine a machine of this size and latent energy devised on the supposition that it would not be disturbed when at work, and it is easy to comprehend that it did not answer when precipitated from a wagon in the hurry-scurry of a departure for America after the second bell had rung.

The *Mecklenburgische Anzeiger* has received the following communication: "In the Spring of 1845 the Swedish fleet lay in the harbor of Wismar. The Master General of the Ordnance, Karl Gustav Wransel, was to make the passage to Sweden on board the Lion, and Admiral Blume on board the Dragon. Somebody wished to send off two chests, one by each of the two vessels. When the chests were shipped—the one to be sent in the Admiral's ship stood already near the powder magazine—a noise was observed in the chests as from clockwork. It was opened, and a mechanism in the shape of clockwork was found connected with a fire-steel and a flintstone, and beneath them powder, pitch, sulphur, &c. The shipper of the chests, a certain Hans Krevet, of Barth, pretended to have received the chests from three citizens of Lübeck, and was reported to have been won over by a Danish factor at Lübeck. He was executed on the 5th of July."

RUSSIA'S MILITARY FORCES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY TO BE INCREASED—ACTIVE WINTER MANŒUVRES.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Börsen-zeitung* says that the Russian Government has decided to increase the strength of the Army and Navy contingent this year by 30,000 men, so that it will now consist of 180,000 men instead of 150,000, as fixed during the last five years. This increase is considered to be absolutely necessary in order to make it possible to place the active army and the local and reserve troops at any moment on a war footing, since the new organization based on the principle of universal liability to military service is as yet far from being complete. There will be considerable difficulty, however, in raising the increased contingent, as even when it was fixed at 150,000 men several applications for exemption under the new law had to be rejected. The cases in which exemption may be claimed are, indeed, so numerous, and such extraordinary facilities are given to young men who have attained a certain degree of education, that the provisions of the law of universal liability have in practice become almost illusory. The proportion of recruits to be levied in each Government of the Empire does not depend on the population, but on a variety of considerations, which render it necessary to issue a new regulation on the subject in each year. In the Kingdom of Poland, for instance, the number of recruits in 1874 was 7.05 per cent. of the total contingent, while in 1875 it is 6.13 per cent. only. The chief reason of this diminution is that the number of men entitled to claim exemption in Poland, owing to the superior education of the people, is so large that in 1874 several of them had to be passed into the Army, although they were legally exempt. In other Governments the proportion of recruits has been increased by 30 per cent., a great number of those liable to military service having in 1874 escaped to avoid the conscription. In Asiatic Russia, too, the proportion has been raised from 2.43 to 3.15 per cent. The Winter military season has now everywhere begun, and the recruits are being drilled previously to their being attached to the various arms of the service for which they are destined. The employment of the soldiers in Winter is usually beset with great difficulties, and is therefore very often unsatisfactory. It is for this reason that such value is attached in Russia to manœuvring with large masses of troops, which is done there, says the correspondent, much more thoroughly than in Germany.

THE DROWNING ACCIDENT AT COXSACKIE.

The grappling for the bodies of Capt. Briggs, his wife and two children, who were drowned while crossing the river on the ice at Coxsackie, Wednesday night, was continued on Friday, and about 11 o'clock the body of Capt. Briggs was recovered, being not more than fifty feet from where he was seen to go down. It is expected that the bodies of the wife and children will also be found. The open spot into which they were plunged was two hundred feet long and from ten to thirty feet wide. As the moon was shining brightly at the time, and Capt. Briggs was familiar with the river and the locality of the opening, it is considered strange that the accident should have occurred, unless the force of the wind made him unable to control the sled on which were his wife and children. The oldest daughter, eighteen years of age, and the only child left, had a very narrow escape from the same fate as the rest. She was with them at the time they left for home, and her father wished her to return with them, but she prevailed upon him to allow her to stay with a young lady friend until morning. Information of the accident threw her into spasms, and she has been very ill since.

TURKISH REFORMS.

A RECENT FIRMAN BY THE SULTAN—IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS TO NON-MUSSULMAN INHABITANTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—An Imperial firman has been addressed to the Visier Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, in which the Sultan of Turkey says: "It is the duty of all civilized nations to devote their efforts to guarantee public rights. Every means which must be applied to the safe-keeping and maintenance of that principle can only be obtained by a strict distribution of justice to all, without distinction, and by the regular organization of the Administration. Industrial interests are secured only by the peace and prosperity of the country, private interests being closely connected with general interests. Since our advent to the throne our intentions and our imperial sentiments, already known to all, have had for their object, with the help of God, the greatness and glory of our empire, the tranquillity and welfare of our subjects, and the development of progress advantageous to the wealth and prosperity of our dominions. In order to realize those intentions still more completely we have resolved to promulgate and to grant to all our subjects proper immunities and reforms, so as to secure fully public confidence. Therefore, in virtue of our present Imperial Irads, and by the grace of the Almighty, we order the application of the following measures:

"The guarantee of public rights rests upon the abstention of all interference on the part of the executive power in the exercise of the judicial power, as well as upon the protection of the law against all violators thereof. It is not sufficient to establish tribunals in order to obtain from them general confidence. The members who compose them should also be renominated for their real merit, pure morals, and integrity, as well as for acts performed in accordance with justice and equity. Our high court of justice has been created in order to concentrate in itself all those conditions and qualifications. It is therefore necessary to establish upon those bases its composition and powers, and to introduce important improvements in the different branches of its functions."

The firman then proceeds to give the plan of reorganization, which will tend to secure the normal and regular adjustment of all cases at issue, uniting together all the Nizamite tribunals (civil, Police, and criminal) by the means of a uniform organization; the great object being to distribute justice to Turkish subjects, and to maintain everywhere the laws of equity. The Sultan also orders the study of a mode of minification of the taxes, and to put it in force immediately, so as to relieve the population of the Empire, thus establishing a great proposition, while protecting the legitimate interests of the Treasury. The Sultan also orders reforms, touching the titles of real estate, in order to secure the right of property to all the subjects of Turkey. The progress of civilization throughout the Empire being the object of all the wishes of the Sultan, and as the wealth of a nation cannot be developed except by its welfare, it is the duty of the authorities to spare inflicting on the subjects any restraint or abuses, such as the vexatious measures of forced labor, which, in principle, is already wholly abolished. This forced labor was applied to the construction of roads, embankments, and other works of public utility, for which the people show so much zeal and patriotism. It is therefore desirable to avoid rendering that service by the subjects a cause of molestation and injury, either to their persons or to their interest. Consequently, the defective system actually in use shall be reformed and surrounded with more guarantees. Precise and categorical instructions shall be given to the officers of the administration, enabling them to control and prevent any act which might be committed contrary to the above and contrary to the Imperial will. The Sultan also orders reforms in the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the Empire. The firman proceeds: "Every class of our subjects who live under our Imperial protection, are, in our eyes and in our sentiments of justice, on a level of perfect equality. Therefore, we confirm the powers vested in the patriarchs and other spiritual leaders for the affairs belonging to their respective communities, as well as for the free exercise of their religious faith in accordance with the privileges and immunities acquired by said communities. All matters relating to the authority of said spiritual leaders, as well as to their requirements and the competence of their special councils, shall continue to be the object of imperial protection, within the limits of the rights, and authority granted to them, and they will be furnished with every facility for the establishment and construction of their churches, schools, and other national buildings. Every class of subjects having always had free access to all grades and public offices, according to their merit and fitness, the Sultan confirms the admission to those places of non-Mussulman subjects whose integrity and capacity shall have been recognized.

The tax for exemption from military service, by which non-Mussulman subjects have been liable, was established as a compensation for effective military service which Mussulman subjects are compelled to perform; but as equality of rights demanded equality of duties, and as no account has been taken in just proportion of the age and condition of the tax-payer, and as the collection and assessment of the said tax levied in the midst of those communities have not been submitted to a regular and equitable control it is ordered as a new evidence of justice that the assessment of the said tax be made in a manner so that non-Mussulman subjects who have not reached the age of twenty-one years, or who are above forty, as well as those who are disabled or invalids, be freed from the tax. Hereafter no distinction is to be made between subjects either in the ownership of vacant lands sold at auction, or in the possession of lands or other real estate sold by the proprietors themselves. The testamentary dispositions of non-Mussulman subjects residing in the provinces are to be respected. The firman says, in conclusion: "All these prescriptions and immunities emanating from our Imperial will have for their principal object the increase of the welfare of the people placed under our sovereign power. The greatness, glory, and security of nations can only be maintained by the integrity and justice of the Executive, the obedience to all established laws, and a strict observance on the part of the high and low classes of the rights and privileges of each. All those who in our dominions shall act conformably to those principles will be the object of our imperial favors, while, on the other hand, those who disregard them shall incur a just punishment."

TWO BEAR STORIES.

Two woodsmen in Hamilton County, taking a short and untraveled course to their cabin recently, encountered two bears. The latter, says the Gloversville *Standard*, showed their ugly teeth and manifested a disposition to embrace the woodsmen. The latter were equally in earnest in their objection, for their prayers had been left unsaid for many a day, and they felt no inclination to be thus suddenly summoned. They wielded their one weapon of defense, an ax, with remarkable vigor, and finally convinced the bears that the victory is not always to the strong and the hungry. The struggle was a fierce one, and the heroes felt that they had much reason for thankfulness when they reached their cabin with only a few scratches, and those not very severe.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week a bear was seen in the yard of a Mr. Wilsey, on Tug Hill, in Whitehall, Washington County. The *Chronicle* says that Mr. "Bert" Brown, Mr. Wilsey's son-in-law, heard the barking of dogs, and rushing out of doors, saw the animal reared up on his hind legs and keeping off the dogs with his fore paws. "Bert" had just come in from a hunt, and had taken his gun apart to clean it. He started to borrow a gun from a neighbor, but before his return the bear had seen enough of civilization and had taken himself to the woods again.

THE VICTORY OF CORNELL.

The Ithaca *Journal* prints the speech made by President White at the reception given in that city to the victors in the inter-collegiate competition in scholarship. He argued, among other things, that their success was due to the broad foundation of Cornell as a real university, and to the unsectarian choice of its instructors, and also to the establishment of various courses of study suited to the qualities, tastes, and aims of various students. And, referring more particularly to the triumph of the lady contestant, he said: "I have insisted from the first that, just as a man's body and woman's body are nourished by the same food, just as man's moral nature and woman's moral nature are built up by the observance of the same principles and the avoidance of the same evils, so the 'female mind' can best be built up by the same mental food as the 'male mind.' The favorite old assertion was that men are fitted to grapple with the abstruser studies, but that women are not. But here comes this lady, just as other ladies have elsewhere when they have had a chance, and distances all competitors in that very study which has been supposed especially to require the combination of the strongest mental qualities. The simple fact is that many men are not fitted to grapple with the severer studies, and many women are not; and that some men are fitted to grapple with them, and so are some women; and among these I think you will say that you have known several in this institution, whose influence has been a blessing to the young men as well as the young women gathered here, and not least honored of them all the recipient of the prize for Greek at the recent contest, Miss Josephine Thomas, now Mrs. Irvine."

A HEALTHY PARISH.

Rev. Henry Vigne, Vicar of Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex, writes to the London *Times* on Jan. 3: "An old inhabitant of Sunbury-on-Thames—himself eighty-four years of age—gave a dinner last Thursday to twenty-four poor people whose combined ages amounted to 1,800, giving an average of seventy-five. As the population is a little over three thousand, this speaks well for the salubrity of the village. I am glad to state this fact, as it is a custom of some London doctors to speak of Sunbury as a most unhealthy place. Perhaps you remember that I called your attention, in the 1869, to my having buried in one month three parishioners each over ninety years of age."

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

WHAT THE ASSEMBLY TRIED AND FAILED TO DO—A GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY—COUNSELS TO VOTERS.

M. Gambetta has addressed the following letter to a Municipal Councillor at Cahors:

PARIS, Dec. 31, 1875.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Assembly elected the 8th of February, 1871, has just voted its dissolution, and passed the law which convokes the nation in its *comices* to proceed to the election of the two Chambers instituted by the Republican Constitution of the 25th of February, 1875. The moment has not arrived for judging the Assembly, the parties who divided it, or the acts accomplished under its impulse and responsibility. That will hereafter be the work of impartial history. It may, however, be said that if judged by the results of its work, and not by its intentions, the National Assembly will extort the admission of extenuating circumstances from posterity. It wished, indeed, to play tricks with the national sovereignty and universal suffrage, and they both issue from it intact and respected. It attempted to re-establish monarchy, and it arrived at the legal republic. It tried to enslave the Democracy beforehand by instituting an Upper Chamber, which should be as the refuge and citadel of policies of reaction. The subtle tacticians who invented this fine machine are vanquished, the citadel belongs to us, and we have put a garrison in it. The country's wishes are realized, the Chamber is dissolved, the Republic is proclaimed the legal Government of France, and this so much dreaded Senate presents itself as the tutelary guardian of the Republican Party. To universal suffrage it now appertains to prosecute and complete the work of its delegates. On it henceforth rest the honor and burden of defending, protecting, governing itself. It has to choose Senators and Deputies. On this choice are about to depend the repose, security, internal and external peace, the greatness even, of France. It is necessary, therefore, that in every department and every fraction of arrondissement all good citizens should be imbued with a sense of their responsibility and prepare to act for the sake of their political convictions on the choice and determination of their fellow-citizens. I have for five years too well known the sacrifices of resignation and patience imposed on the whole population by the prolongation of a hostile, equivocal, and caviling power to doubt that people are everywhere actively preparing for the struggles and salutary agitations of the electoral period. The news arriving from all points of the country shows that France is of full age and has risen to resume possession of its affairs. It is not the less true that here and there exist certain departments where political spirit is still too drowsy, and where, forwant of cohesion, the servants of the Republican Democracy are ignorant of their strength and number. I fear, perhaps wrongly, that our dear Department of the Lot belongs to this last category; and yet what elements of activity, what material and moral resources, what good-will, what capacities—in a word, what forces—wasted! What you lack is unity and concentration, a good rule of conduct, and a proselytism capable of every proof. You may and ought in a few days to restore union, muster your forces, and bring your political programme to the knowledge of all. You would obtain cohesion by forming in the chief town of the department a central committee comprising the authorized representatives of every arrondissement. You will unite them in this common programme—the energetic defense of the Republican Constitution of the 25th of February, implacable war against every scheme of monarchical or princely restoration, the adjournment till 1880 of the revision based solely on the improvement of the republican institutions. It will then remain for you to see and assemble the Senatorial electors to show them, by an analysis of the Constitution itself, the political state of France, the exigencies of the external situation, the necessity, not only for every Republican and every Democrat, but for every patriot, to defend and protect the Republic. You will tell them that France, being an indestructible democracy, can choose only between a democracy degraded and corrupted under a master hand, and a liberal democracy realizing the axiom of the government of the country by the country itself. In this way you will make it clear to all eyes that the true, the real Conservatives are the defenders of the existing system, and that the emissaries of anarchy and discord are in the ranks of its enemies. Our populations are positive, and practical good sense does not with them exclude acuteness. Enamored especially of stability and labor, they will quickly perceive on which side is security, and on which risks and chances. You will choose, therefore, for the Senate, as for the Chamber of Deputies, sincere and loyal Republicans, not that I want you to look at the date and origin of their convictions. Firmness, disinterestedness, the authority and character, respectability—such are the conditions which must be required of your candidates. The names? It is for the committee, not for me, to propose them. Candidates, moreover, will not be lacking, and it will not now be as on the 8th of February, 1871, when everything was done in a hurry, amid obscurity in the terror caused by war and invasion. One can compare, examine, choose the best men, which is, properly speaking, to make an election. It is for you, my dear friend, to diffuse around you these ideas, which are your own, to muster your friends, animate them by your own spirit, not to be impeded by the personal ambition of some or the inertia of others, and to march resolutely forward. Your example will be contagious, I doubt not, and, thanks to all those joint efforts, we shall at last rescue our department from the hateful pressure exerted over it by the creatures of the 2d of December. It is time to lead it back to its real tradition of liberty and progress, and no longer to allow the county of Cavaignacs to be the last asylum of Napoleons. Fraternal greeting.

LEON GAMBETTA.

A MINIATURE "TIGER-KING."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: "The attempts made by adventurers to amuse and interest the public are often more ingenious than agreeable, and it would be well if all those depending upon cruelty and oppression for success failed as signally as the intended performance in Paris of the miniature Tiger-King. A respectable working woman was returning home one afternoon, says a French journal, when a very little child, apparently a prey to the wildest terror, clutched her gown, crying, "Take me away, take me away!" Looking at the little fellow more closely she perceived that he was covered with deep scratches. 'How did you get these?' she inquired. 'From the cats,' he exclaimed, 'the four cats!' An ill-looking man now advanced and claimed the child; but at the same moment a locksmith came forward and, rudely addressing him, said, 'You have got a fine piece of work out of me, but you shall make use of it no longer;' and an altercation ensued, during which a little knot of interested persons, guided by the locksmith, made their way to the house whence the little boy had escaped. It then appeared that the child was being trained to act the part of a dwarf in a miniature circus, in which he was to imitate Bidel, the lion-tamer, on a very small scale, by exercising his sway over a number of cats, stained to resemble tigers. To this end the unhappy little fellow was daily shut into a cage supplied by the locksmith to his cruel guardian, with four cats, whom he was directed to whip into submission, but who, after the manner of their kind, when unable to escape, nearly tore him to pieces between them. While all this was being explained to the spectators, the inventor of the miniature circus managed to disappear."

MAN AND MONKEY.

The London *Echo* of Jan. 4 says: "The wonderful resemblance of some of the larger apes to human creatures is especially remarkable when they are suffering from illness, or from what, so great is their intelligence, we must acknowledge to be sorrow. An ape of no common merit having lately died in the Zoological Gardens at Dresden an account has been published of its last moments, which give an extraordinary idea of the almost human dignity and pathos of its behavior on the occasion. A few weeks of the destroying malady, says a sorrowing friend, had been sufficient to change this being, so full of life, strength, courage—this magnificent prototype of all quadrumana—into a spectacle of misery. The most complete apathy had taken the place of exuberant freshness and vivacity. Mafuka, as this interesting creature was called, appeared to suffer under a dim consciousness that she could expect no relief, but only the alleviation of her pains, from those about her. This state of things lasted till within a few hours of her death. Then, as Director Schöpf (the director of the gardens) leaned over his favorite, the ape drew him toward her, placed her arm around the neck of her kind friend, and looked at him for some time with clear and tranquil eyes; she then kissed him three times, with short intervals between each salute, motioned to be laid upon her couch, gave her hand to Schöpf—as though bidding farewell to a companion of many happy years—and slept never to wake again. Thus died the quasi-human Mafuka, fortified not indeed by 'the rites of the Church,' but by those common to the wider brotherhood of trusting and affectionate hearts."

UNPLEASANT PASSENGERS.

The *Messager du Midi* states that a merchant vessel arrived at Marseilles lately, laden with sugar, from Batavia. While in the act of unloading the workmen suddenly left their task, and, rushing up to the deck, gasped out inarticulate words. Among the hampers they had found three immense boa constrictors. These reptiles seemed to wake from a state of lethargy, and advanced toward the terrified men, who had only just time to hoist themselves on deck and close the hatches. The Captain was, of course, obliged to suspend the operation of unloading and to look for the means of getting rid of these strange passengers. Two pigeons were poisoned with strychnine and dropped into the hold. They were devoured at once, but only two of the serpents died. The third reptile has not been seen again, and it is with the greatest trouble that the Captain can get men to assist him in unloading the ship.

"DIXIE" STOLEN.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* of Saturday says: "P. T. Barnum's white stallion 'Dixie' was stolen from the stable on State street extension some time between 6 o'clock last evening and 6 this morning. There was a clasp and no lock upon the the stable door, which was found wide open this morning. Dixie was tied in a stable which contained another horse, and was so firmly secured with two halters, one a three-quarter rope and the other a strap, that he could not have become untied and strayed away. There were prints of the stallion's hoofs in the yard, which would indicate that he had not been gone long. There were no shoes on his feet; he would weigh ten or eleven hundred pounds, and was eight or nine years old. He was white, with blue spots, and his face and eyebrows were very white. He cost Mr. Barnum $8,000. Nothing else was taken except the blanket."

THE DEATH OF SHELLEY.

MR. TRELAWNY'S REFLECTIONS OF THE EVENT—FOUL PLAY CERTAIN—HOW THE SUBJECT WAS REVIVED.

Mr. C. J. Trelawny writes to the London *Times* as follows: "When I received the news from Rome of and old sailor at Spezia having confessed he was one of the crew of the felucca, who ran down Shelley's boat, I believed it, and do so still, as it exactly corresponded with the event. The Italian fishing feluccas on that part of the coast are long, low, heavy-decked vessels, carrying from seven to ten men, lateen sails, sharp in the bows, and very fast sailers. Shelley's was an undecked open boat, schooner rigged. She was so light that she had three tons and a half of iron ballast to bring her down to her bearings. At midday on the 8th of July, 1822, Shelley came from his bankers' at Leghorn with a canvas bag full of Tuscan crown pieces. Byron, Shelley, Williams, and myself could not be distinguished by the sailors at the harbor, and Byron's and Shelley's boats had their sails loose, ready for sea. It was a light land breeze when we weighed our anchors and started at 2 P. M. I was on board Byron's boat, and was hailed at the entrance of the harbor by the Captain of the port, asking if I had my port clearances and bill of health. On my answering I had not, that I was going to return that night, he replied that I should be put in quarantine. I was therefore obliged to reanchor, and Shelley's boat proceeded alone. Two feluccas went out of port at the same time in the same direction as Shelley's boat. I remained on board. Some hours after the squall came on, the wind and the sea mist veiled everything from sight at any distance, and the first thing we saw was several feluccas returning for refuge into the harbor.

When the first vessel anchored I sent a mate on board of her, a Genoese, to see what tidings he could get of Shelly's boat. The crew declared that they had seen nothing of her. The Genoese said, 'Why, there are some of her spars on board you,' pointing to an English oar, 'that belongs to her.' This they all denied. On his reporting the circumstances to me, he expressed his suspicions that they knew more than they would acknowledge. I thought that we should know more the next day. If I had reported to the captain of the port what the Genoese said, their vessel would have been put in quarantine for fourteen days; that restrained me. I had no suspicion at that time of the disaster which had happened, and the light spars of Shelley's boat might have been thrown overboard. Hearing nothing for several days, I became alarmed, but everything was conjecture. I then rode along the coast line to Viareggio and collected evidence that Shelley's boat had been wrecked. At length the bodies of the crew were found, and every effort was made to detect where the boat had sunk. After a course of dredging she was found in ten fathoms water about two miles off the coast of Viareggio. The cause of her loss was then evident—her star board quarter was stove in, evidently by a blow from the sharp bows of a felucca, and, as I have said, being undecked, and having three tons and a half of iron ballast, she would have sunk in two minutes. Had she been decked it would have been otherwise. So that the man, in his confession, saying that 'the moment they struck she went down' impressed me with the truth of his revelation. That this had been her fate had been the general opinion of the Genoese dock-yard authorities and of all who saw her. The Italian Professor's endeavor to exculpate his 'countrymen is patriotic. We English are not so credulous; we are better acquainted with Italy and the Italians than they are with us, and whom is there to hoax about an occurrence which has never been commented upon which happened two generations ago, and in which few persons are interested?"

"Y. E." writes from Rome to the London *Times* as follows: "With reference to the recent letters and comments which have appeared regarding the death of Shelley, in connection with the story of the fishermen as related by Miss Trelawny, I think it right to clear up, as far as seems practicable, the present mystification which surrounds it. This seems to be all the more necessary in the interests of truth, since the publication in the *Times* on the 24th of December of the letter from Prof. De Gubernatoris, (quoted in the *Athenæum*,) wherein the whole story is treated as the canard of some 'wag of a sailor.' A perusal of the following particulars will, perhaps, better enable your readers to judge for themselves on which side probability leans. In May of the present year I chanced to be on a visit in a charming villa overlooking the Bay of Spezia and the romantic spot where Shelley spent the last few months of his life. Guided by my hostess, who is an old friend of the Shelley family, I made a morning pilgrimage to the poet's former abode, and having recently stood on the very shore where his body was discovered and consumed by flames, I naturally questioned my companion regarding such particulars of the tragical tale as might have come to her knowledge from her intimacy with the family; and it was with intense interest that I then listened to the story of the fisherman, of which a somewhat garbled version has now appeared in print.

The old fisherman died so far back as 1863, and appears to have made no particular secret on his death bed of the crime that weighed on his conscience; and, as his name seems to have been withheld by the priest to whom allusion has been made, there would appear to have been no 'betrayal of the confessional' in the case; indeed, the very fact of the story having transpired may be accepted as proof that it was but the overflowing of the dying man's conscience to all who were around him. The priest confided what had thus come to his knowledge to an Italian noble residing in the vicinity, who was known to be on terms of intimacy with the deceased poet's friends, and by him it was made known to my informant for a similar reason. She forthwith communicated to 'the person most interested,' who seems to have refrained from publicity; and meanwhile the old noble has died, and the mention of his name would serve no useful purpose. But it seems evident that neither he nor the priest could have had any possible motive in concealing such a story some forty years after the poet's death, when all excitement on the subject had ceased; and to those conversant with the actual facts of the disaster it will seem like a revelation of the probable truth. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Trelawny, after a careful investigation on the spot, came to the conclusion that there had been foul play. The boat wherein Shelley sailed was evidently not capsized, but run down by another craft. I will now give the story itself in the very words of my friend: 'A boatman dying near Sarzana confessed, about twelve years ago, that he was one of the five who, seeing the English boat in great danger, ran her down, thinking Milord Inglese was on board and they should find gold.' My informant has resided during the last twenty years in the neighborhood of Spezia, and has always placed entire faith in the truth of the above. But it has crept into the papers without my agency, although I am responsible for having mentioned it as an interesting anecdote to some friend of the Trelawney family in Rome; and I have obtained the permission of my original informant to offer this explanation. I inclose my card, and, should my name be considered of any consequence, I place it at your disposal, although it seems quite immaterial to the object in view."

THE LIBEL ON MR. HENRY IRVING.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Jan. 3, thus summarizes the closing incidents of this case, with the initial proceedings in which the readers of THE TIMES have already been made acquainted:

"Mr. George Robert Sims and Mr. Henry Sampson surrendered to their bail before Sir Robert W. Carden at the Guildhall to-day to answer the complaint of Mr. Henry Irving of having published in *Fun* a wilful and malicious libel. Mr. George Lewis, Jun., of Ely place, prosecuted, Mr. Macrae Moir appeared for Mr. Sampson, and Mr. Beard for Mr. Sims. The court was densely crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance.

Mr. Beard said that he appeared for Mr. Sims, and was instructed to make a proposal to Mr. Irving which might meet the approval of the bench. Mr. Sims felt that there could be no justification for his having written such a libel, and he was desirous in the most unqualified manner to withdraw it and express his regret that he had ever caused Mr. Irving any pain. When he wrote the article he did not imagine it would be construed as it had been. He hoped that would meet Mr. Irving's wishes, and that he would take Mr. Sim's apology and his expression of sincere regret at what he had done, and not let the case go any further.

Mr. Macrae Moir said that Mr. Sampson expressed his regret that he had allowed anything to be published in *Fun* which could have given Mr. Irving and his friends pain. 'The hireling press' he thought referred to amateur critics, who had been borne away by the marvelous enthusiasm created by Mr. Irving, and not to the authorized portion of the press. Mr. Sampson also desired him to state that he had personal knowledge of Mr. Irving, and had never seen him in private but once until he saw him in court. He again expressed Mr. Sampson's regret for what had been done without the slightest reserve, as he felt the article had gone beyond the bounds of criticism. With regard to the threats that Mr. Lewis had referred to, he did not think he could really mean to say that he anticipated any renewal of the attacks, for really they would not be repeated.

Mr. Lewis, remarking on the tardiness with which the apology had been offered, said that Mr. Irving would not go out of his way to rescue the defendants from the position in which they had placed themselves.

Sir Robert W. Carden said he had no alternative but to commit if Mr. Irving pressed for it. With regard to their regret, there was scarcely a great criminal before a court but he expressed his regret, not for the offence, but for being found out.

Both defendants having personally expressed their regret, however, Mr. Lewis said that, Mr. Irving having heard from their own lips the expression of regret for what they had done, he had instructed him to withdraw from the charge, and to ask Sir Robert W. Carden not to send this case for trial. [Loud applause.] Having done what he considered his duty to society, and having done what he considered necessary for the protection of the interests of his profession, he had to ask on behalf of the defendants that they should be discharged. [Renewed applause.]

Sir Robert W. Carden said it gave him great pleasure to accede to the request of Mr. Irving. The libel was one that was indefensible, and it was to be regretted that the avowal had not come sooner. However, the libel was one which, so far from injuring Mr. Irving, would make his reputation more popular than ever. He then discharged the defendants, and hoped it would be a caution to them for the future.

The defendants said it would, and left the court with their friends. When Mr. Irving and his friends left the court they were received in Guildhall yard with great cheering.

A serious coasting accident occurred Saturday night in Bangor, from the collision of two bob-sleds. One boy lies in a critical condition from the injuries sustained, another had his leg broken in two places, and several other boys and girls are more or less seriously injured.

A very severe earthquake shock was felt at midnight last Saturday night, in Chemo, Me.

GOVERNMENT AWARD.

The Fairbanks Scale was again successful at Washington on Tuesday, and secured the patronage of the Post Office Department for another year. Quality, not price, is said to have settled the verdict in their favor, and the repeated approval of the United States Government must be very satisfactory to the Vermont scale-makers.—*Evening Post, Jan. 15.*

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected—"left to go as they come"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

House of Rest for Consumptives.

Persons desiring admission to this institution will apply to Robert Watts, M. D., No. 49 West 38th st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

T. M. PETERS, President.

P. C. TIEMAN, Treasurer, Manhattanville.

—*Advertisement.*

THE EYES are often made the fools of the other senses. This is demonstrated nearly every day in the very highest circles of society, for many a lady wears Parisian diamonds, which do not cost one-twentieth part of the price of real diamonds, and her friends who see them and envy her their possession are completely deceived. This is not surprising when we know that a Parisian chemist has made a discovery by means of which he gives to pure, colorless crystal a coating of pure diamond, which gives to the surface a real diamond face, which lasts forever. The Parisian diamonds can only be obtained of Richard Humphreys, jeweler, No. 779 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Throat and Lung Complaints Disappear when WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is used. 50 cents and $1.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—The remains of DR. HENRY JAMES ANDERSON arrived in this City on Saturday, the 15th inst. The remains will lie in St. Gabriel's Church, 37th st., between 1st and 2d avs., until Tuesday morning. They will be taken thence on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends and relatives, and the societies of which the deceased was a member, are invited to attend at the Cathedral.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, on 15th inst., OLIVER B. BALDWIN, M. D., aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his brother, Rev. J. Abeel Baldwin, No. 407 Adelphi st., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

BEACH.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, at No. 248 East 49th st., Mrs. SARAH B. BEACH, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1:30 P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church at Rahway, N. J.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, ADALINE MORGAN, wife of Isaac N. Comstock, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services at Glen's Falls, N. Y.

DEWEY.—Jan. 16, JAMES DEWEY, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, from No. 101 West 20th st.

GWINN.—Of diphtheria, Jan. 15, BESSIE, daughter of Fred. W. and Caroline B. Gwinn, aged 2 years 5 months and 15 days.

Service at No. 232 West 46th st., Monday, Jan. 17, 4 P. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

HARRINGTON.—Suddenly, Jan. 14, KETURAH A. HARRINGTON, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wesley Reeve, Pulaski st., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

HOWE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, 15th inst., HANNAH BUTLER, wife of Edward Howe, of Princeton, N. J., and daughter of the late Walter Butler, of Chicago.

Funeral on Monday at 3 P. M., at Princeton, N. J.

HERON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, after a short illness of pneumonia, DELIA, wife of H. C. Heron, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 118 Bergen st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 1:30 o'clock, without further notice.

KETELTAS.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 16, WILLIAM A. KETELTAS, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDOWELL.—At her residence, No. 347 East 18th st., Jan. 14, CATHERINE, wife of Thos. McDowell, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 17, at 1 P. M., from the M. E. Church in 7th st. between 2d and 3d avs.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, 14th, of pneumonia, SILLICK NICHOLS, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 103 East 35th st.

REDFIELD.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 14, ANNIE M., wife of Isaac B. Redfield.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:05 and 10:10 A. M.

RYDER.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., HENRY V. RYDER, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 66 West 47th st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 14, 1876, ABRAM C., youngest son of Henry and Roby Ann Smith, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, from Central Baptist Church, 42d st., near Broadway. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STEBBINS.—At Oswego, Jan. 15, 1876, CAROLINE V. C. STEBBINS, wife of Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, Pastor of Grace Church, and daughter of Joshua M. Van Cott.

STEELE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 16, ALFRED MILLER, infant son of Annie E. and Peter B. Steele, aged one month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 139 6th av., Brooklyn, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRACY.—On Saturday, 15th January, LUCY G., wife of William Tracy, and daughter of the late Frederick Perkins, of Lisbon, Conn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 326 5th av., on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WAIT.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, of diphtheria, EDWARD DE FOREST, eldest son of Boardman L. and Sophie Wait, aged 9 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Tremont, on Monday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 42d st. at 1:05 P. M.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, WILLIAM WILSON, in the 37th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 324 East 122d st.

ZOLLER.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 15, Mrs. ANN BUNCE ZOLLER, relict of A. J. Zoller, late of New-Orleans.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 37 West 54th st., on Monday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of her brother, N. R. Bunce, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Orleans and San Francisco papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hohenstaufen, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

Has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the Commandership, with the Star, of the Order of Isabella la Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

THE CHARITY BALL
OF 1876
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on
TUESDAY, Feb. 1.
under the usual management.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c. Also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c.

DITSON & CO.,
No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The two legal auctions noticed for Saturday, Jan. 15, at the Exchange, in charge of Steele & Carter, namely, of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, and a plot of land on One hundred and thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Twenty-third Ward, were both adjourned, the first to Feb. 1, and the last named to Feb. 12. No other business was transacted. The market during the week has continued dull and uninteresting, and the total value of City real estate sold amounts to but $163,374, as against $262,605, the figures for the week ending last Saturday, Jan. 8.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week at the Exchange are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 17.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a house with plot of land 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, similar sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 250 feet west of the public drive and 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 60.4, on West Seventy-third street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Wood & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 16 West Seventeenth street, south side, 275 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Hascall, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.6 by 98.9, No. 414 West Thirty-third street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By C. S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue. Also similar sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.11 by 150, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 100.11, on east One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 79 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 12 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 150 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 271 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. McCrea, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 104 West Fourth street, south side, 275 feet east of Macdougal street. Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story Nova Scotia stone front stores, with plot 50 by 75, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard street, south-west corner of Church street. Also public auction to close out an interest of the four-story brick fire-proof warehouse, with plot 72 by 102.4, Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water street, north-east corner of Jefferson street, the plot also fronting on Cherry street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Superior Court foreclosure sale, J. R. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 24.8 by 125, on Sixth avenue, west side, 74 feet south of Twenty-fourth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 29.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40 feet east of Washington street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth street, and two lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also Executors' sale, to close estate of George Koehler, deceased, of a two-story and basement frame house, with plot 50 by 100, on Smith street, south side, 103 feet east of Beach street, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following property: Building, with lease of plot, located on the north side of West Twenty-third street, 300 feet east of Ninth avenue, plot 50 by 142.4, together with the lot adjoining the above in the rear, and extending through to West Twenty-fourth street, 8 by 55; the buildings, with lease of plot, Nos. 309 to 323 (inclusive) West Twenty-third street, north side, ninety-five feet west of Eighth avenue, plot 189 by 63; building, with lease of lot, No. 313 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot 25 by 98.9; building, with lease of lot, No. 316 West Twenty-fourth street, 252.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, lot 16.6 by 25; building, with lease of lot, No. 314 West Twenty-fourth street, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue, lot 21 by 55, and the building, with lease of lot, No. 312 West Twenty-fourth street, south side, seventy-five feet west of Eighth avenue, lot 19 by 55. All of the above leases are dated May 2, 1864.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street. Also, similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; and four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Ninetieth street, south side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 28.4 by 122.10 by 103 by 65.10 by 75.2 by 72.6 by 23.4, No. 57 Ann street, north side, between Nassau and William street, known as the property of the New-York Steam Power Company.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Barney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Friday, Jan. 21.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Hobart, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By F. H. Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 238 East Fifty-ninth street, south side, 130 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-third street. Also, similar sale, J. J. DuBois, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100, on Lexington avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of Thirty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 61, on Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.1 by 80, on Park avenue, east side, 48.1 feet north of Thirty-sixth street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a building, with lot 37 by 25, on Mercer street, west side, 63 feet south of Houston street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, E. J. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 75, on Jay street, south-west corner of Staple street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 97.6, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 360 feet east of Second avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 14.

88th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 201.4 to 89th st., 150 ft.; Noah Wheaton and wife and others to James Woods and others	nom.
82d st., n. s., 117.2 2-5 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.2 2-5 x102.2; Elizabeth M. O'Neill to Mary Ann Seery	nom.
Henry st., s. s., 311.5 ft. e. of Scammel st., 88.11x95.9; William L. Shadlow to Rev. Adalbertus Mieleussiny	$30,000
105th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., 100x100.11; Joseph L. R. Wood and wife to Louisa Hoofer	21,000
84th st., corner Avenue B, 160.10¼x irregular; Charles Sulzer and wife to Thomas Baer	3,500
83d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x97.6; James A. Clark to Annie Daley	8,000
84th st., corner Avenue B, 160.10¼x irregular; Thomas Baer and wife to Augusta Sulzer	3,750
Albany Post Road, (24th Ward,) irregular; George H. Foster and wife to Charlotte M. Ridder	1,959
84th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; George A. Black, Referee, to Peter L. Buchanan	3,500
Lexington av., w. s., 48.2 ft. n. of 35th st., 24.4x61; Jared W. Bell to George W. Raynor	nom.
33d st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9; Julia A. O'Brien to Alfred H. Duncomb	15,000
8th av., n. e. corner 129th st., 49.11x100; also, 8th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 129th st., 50x100; Benjamin F. Raynor to William B. Asten	20,000
141st st., s. s., 406.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 254x100, (23d Ward;) Theodore Throop to Louis Withan	2,300
Greenwich st., (No. 118;) Maurice Yesky and wife to Lewis Ascher	8,000
8th st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x93.11; Thomas M. Peck and others to Catherine J. Peck	nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

12th av., w. s., of 34th st., 21 years; Rebecca S. Mills to Smitten V. Trip	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

Below 42d st. and close to 5th av., a new and elegant four-story brown-stone house, 23.6x60 feet, with dining-room extension; beautifully finished and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

AT LOWEST REDUCED FIGURES.

Elegant double dwelling and stable, Murray Hill, near 5th av.; No. 59 5th av., with large extension and a full size house, 34th st., near the avenue. BARGAINS. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SOUTHERN PLANTATION WANTED for 124 acre farm on Hudson River, with a stone house 45x45, and other improvements; principals only need call. E. A. CONDIT & CO., 152 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE,
with two lots of land,
FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL,
between Fifth and Madison avs.

Price low. Possession immediate. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

$17,000.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL modern brown-stone house on 57th st., (100 feet wide,) near Lexington av.; well arranged; tastefully decorated and in perfect order.

Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 22D ST., NOT FAR FROM 6TH av., a high-stoop house, nearly 22 feet wide, for $20,000, perhaps less; another on 23d st., near 7th av., a small brown stone, easy terms, $18,000; another on 23d st., very large, splendidly built, $30,000, cost more to build it; another on 23d st., near 6th av., very large, 26 feet wide, $56,000.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHEAPEST HOUSES in New-York, price only $7,500, two-thirds of which can remain on bond and mortgage; a good house of fifteen rooms, range, bath, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, water closets, heater, vestibule entrance, &c., West 22d st.; "Moore Leasehold" ground; rent only $200 per year; a bargain for somebody.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—For sale, an elegant 25-foot house on 34th st., near Madison av.

Possession May 1. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 59 5TH AV., 25X60, WITH THREE-STORY back-building and back-stairs; well arranged and in perfect order; lot, 100; price low, and ninety per cent. will be left on mortgage, if desired, or the whole amount can be paid in cash. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FULLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story medium-sized basement house, 9th st., near 5th av., for sale low. Offices, No. 4 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSES, 53d st., between Broadway and 6th av., new, at the reduced prices of labor; 58th st., near Elevated Railroad, $14,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and purchase mortgages on approved New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and near-by real estate. Principals apply with papers.

GOTHIC TOP.—SMOKING CHIMNEYS cured or no charge; thirty days trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK HAS REMOVED to office No. 45 Astor House. General management of real estate a specialty.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ONE block from entrance of Prospect Park, to close a copartnership; seven lots on north side of President st., near 8th av., 21x100; price, $2,200 each; worth $4,500. One-half can remain on mortgage. For particulars address O. W. DAVIS, No. 547 Pacific st., Brooklyn, or No. 556 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.

MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE ON JEFFERSON, Water, and Cherry sts., to close out an interest.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the very desirable warehouse, known as Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water st., north-east corner of Jefferson st. and through to Cherry st. The store is substantially built, with ample safeguards against fire, four stories high, independent walls, iron shutters, metal roof, and Swift's Connecting Pipes for use of Fire Department, and covers entire plot of ground, 72x120.4 feet. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

COZZENS' HOTEL, NEAR WEST POINT. AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—This well-known hotel property, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson River, with about forty acres of land connected therewith, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, in the City of NEWBURG, on the 18th day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., under judgment of foreclosure, by

R. C. COLEMAN, Referee, Goshen, N. Y.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., N. Y.

A HOUSE, NO. 12 EAST 75TH ST., WILL be sold at auction at the Exchange on Jan. 18; size, 25x60x102.2; four-story and basement brown stone; hardwood finished throughout; chandeliers included. Those desiring a great bargain should attend.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.

KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A LARGE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house to rent on West 28th st.; immediate possession; lease one, two, or three years, at a very low rate, to secure a responsible tenant.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 1,509 BROADWAY for a term of years; rent will be made very low to a party desiring to improve premises.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE LOW, ADjoining Park av., Murray Hill, on 35th st.; desirable, medium size, four-story brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order. Offices No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—NO. 238 4TH AV.—POSSESSION IMmediately. Address THOMAS PITTIS, Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
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STORES FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL trade to rent. Apply to agents for the owners.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

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Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble to let, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Trustworthy and reliable Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av. (Established 1853.)
Respectable servants for every capacity waiting for situations.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of refinement, as companion, occasional correspondent, and would sew some, or superintend a house where a sister's interest would be appreciated; would travel; small compensation for pleasant home in small American family; references. Reliable parties may address one week Post Office Box No. 374 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND ASsist with Washing and Ironing.—By an English Protestant young woman, neat, respectable, and highly recommended; thoroughly competent in either capacity; willing and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an English Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT CHAMber-maid and waitress, with recent City reference; tidy, obliging, and willing; a servant to please any well-ordered family; City or country; understands fully the care of silver, &c. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or care growing children, or do sewing; good reference from last employer. Apply at No. 216 West 32d st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young Swedish girl (Protestant) as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; is also a good seamstress; very best of City reference. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A STEADY, CAREful, young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would care children; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and fine washing or sewing; City reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing or to take care of a baby. Call at No. 159 West 51st st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 126 West 35th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A good girl (Protestant) to do chamber-work and waiting, or will do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 551 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; would be obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls in the same house; one is a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a small family between them; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at the Grand Central, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., up stairs; lady in attendance.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL COOK, (German,) whose talent cannot be excelled; has unsurpassable testimonials; is not afraid to work or to keep her kitchen in order. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young woman, an excellent cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes nice soups; an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; willing, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for M. H.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a young woman as excellent family cook; makes good bread and biscuit; soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. R.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as excellent plain cook; is a first-class baker and capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; no objections to a private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Call at No. 450 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is a good family bread and biscuit baker; no objection to a boarding-house; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no washing; will come for low wages; speaks English; is lately landed from Denmark; brings reliable reference. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, INDUStrious, competent girl; City or country; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; has very good City reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH good City reference, to cook, wash, and iron; a good family cook throughout; makes bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; good laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN WHO is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A competent, reliable cook; temperate, civil, careful; has good references, and willing to go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK; CITY OR country; understands French, German, and American cooking; also pastry, and can furnish references that will bear the strictest investigation. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a nice private family; City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 18th st., rear room, No. 5.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class; would do the coarse washing; City or country; good reference from last place. Address M. D., Box 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; meats, soups, game, desserts, &c., and to assist in washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 156 West 18th st., rear, room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE WOMAN AS THOR-ough cook and good baker; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in every branch; no objection to a private boarding-house; good references. Apply at 121 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and fluting; or as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 477 2d av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; has two and a half years' City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Address or call at No. 411 East 17th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do house-work; is an excellent laundress; willing and obliging; has good references. Address T. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; good City references. Call at No. 218 West 29th st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 250 West 33d st., one pair of stairs up.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family; can finish after a dress-maker and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs machines; best City reference. Call or address A. J. K., No. 572 3d av.; second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and milliner; by the week or month in a private family; will take position of maid and travel; best City reference. Address E. O. C., No. 231 East 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a dress-maker and seamstress; willing to assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 305 West 52d st., at present employer's.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; very best City references given. Address E. M. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker; makes very handsome suits in the latest fashion at moderate prices; or will go out by the day. Call at No. 101 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $7 a week, or would go by the month for less. Address J. W., Box No 298, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take work to her home; can cut and fit; ladies' and children's outfits a specialty. Call at 1,106 3d av.

GOVERNESS OR USEFUL COMPANION.—By an industrious and pleasant young French Swiss; speaks Italian and English; understands dress-making; willing to make herself useful; good references. Address G. C., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant widow as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or widower's; is fully competent; understands marketing; can keep accounts; fifteen years' experience; good reference; City or country. Address for three days F. H. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman, who is a thorough house-keeper in every branch; can take entire charge of a household, and is a good cook; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,216.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION AS HOUSE-keeper; the care of an invalid or children, by an efficient, reliable person. Address H., 203 East 15th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, over two years in her last place; is neat, strong, and amiable; City only. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a small family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and a good washer and ironer; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HANDY YOUNG GIRL to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl, for general house-work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to retain a steady place; City or Country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, COMpetent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do general house-work in a small family; has the very best of references, and is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; very best testimonials; first-class seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, take full charge of lady's wardrobe; excellent hair-dresser; will make herself useful; desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH lady's maid in a first-class family; has good taste, and understands dress-making and hair-dressing perfectly; best City reference. Address O. Z, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, or to take charge of a young miss; she is industrious and well educated; speaks three languages; no objection to travel; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG lady as lady's maid or nurse to take care of children; would like to go with a family who anticipate going to California or South; best of references furnished. Address S. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman who is a thorough laundress; can do up fine clothes, laces, &c., in the nicest manner; is willing and obliging, and has the highest testimonials. Can be engaged at Employment Agency, No. 1,282 Broadway, entrance 33d st., up stairs; lady in attendance.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, frilling, and puffing; gets up ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in fine order; unexceptionable City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN "whom we know," as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polished, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style, and has excellent references from last place. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire of M. K.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' underwear; will do chamber-work if required; can furnish good reference; for City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE CANADIAN woman, to take charge of a laundry; has twelve years' experience, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at Morison's Trustworthy Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is a competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; is very orderly and well recommended. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or chambermaid; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 1st av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or would do general house-work for a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st., Room 10, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing to go short distance in country; best reference. Call at No. 239 West 26th st., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; would like to take in gentlemen's and families' washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 East 58th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands puffing, fluting, &c.; good City reference. Call Monday at No. 253 East 31st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as maid and seamstress; or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 409 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH good reference, as child's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or growing children; cleanly and orderly in her habits; obliging in disposition; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN girl as nurse, or to do general house-work; is of good family, and willing, and of kind disposition, and would serve for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WELL RECOMmended; is a first-class seamstress by hand or machine; fond of children, neat and agreeable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A good and reliable nurse for a young baby or growing children; has three years' City references; speaks good French and is entirely devoted to children. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., O. R.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as nurse; who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; bring it up on the bottle; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 459 West 21st st., opposite College grounds.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant and assist with growing children; best of City references. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; is a neat seamstress; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family, to take care of a baby or do light house-work. Call at No. 532 West 40th st.

NURSE AND MAID—FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY A refined, good French girl; is a good seamstress; speaks French well, and fully reliable. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE; AN EXPERIenced woman with best references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. Call at No. 346 3d av.; ring bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as family seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; can work on a machine. Call for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; is a good dress-maker; nice and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands family sewing and dress-making and operating; is willing and obliging; has City reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—One who understands dress-making; can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED waitress; does not break, and is very attentive to her duty, which she understands thoroughly. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 1 West 13th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 169 West 25th st.; ring second bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a first-class washer and ironer, and will do them at a moderate price. Address No. 154 West 18th st., second floor, Room No. 10.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a few more ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting neatly done. Call at No. 332 East 34th st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS gentlemen's or family washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address, all week, Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE GENtlemen's or family washing by the month or dozen; best City references. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES family or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. Campbell, No. 92 St. Mark's place, (8th st.)

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Faggs, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO do ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her own residence, by week or month; the best references. Call for two days at No. 49 West 18th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO do families' or gentlemen's washing; has no objection to go out the two first days of the week; best City reference. Call at No. 240 East 41st st.

WASHING.—A CAREFUL WOMAN SOLICITS washing; gentlemen's washing, 75 cents to $1 25 per dozen; open air drying; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. Bambrick, No. 309 East 35th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST RATE WASHER AND ironer wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 373 West 11th st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing to do at her residence, or go out by the day. Call at No. 232 West 20th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW TO DO WASHING and ironing by the day or take home; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE MAN AS butler in a private family; Philadelphia preferred; will give one month's trial and best references. Address W. H. G., in photograph gallery, 303 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Protestant man and wife; no children; man can do gardening and farm-work, care and drive horses, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; can make butter, do house-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG German, who can speak English and French like his native language, as coachman and gardener; is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful; has good references. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands the business; is a good, careful City driver; no objection to country; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—BY a young, single man, who can care and drive horses, milk and care cattle, do plain gardening, farm-work, &c.; good recommendations; willing to work at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's Employment House, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO IS thoroughly competent; good references; willing and obliging. Address F. J. W., care Mrs. Otis, No. 119 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO IS honest, sober, and industrious; four years' best reference from last employer. Call on or address W. B., No. 239 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man in every respect. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced and first-class coachman and groom; is a No. 1 four-in-hand or tandem driver; twelve years City reference from some of the leading families of this City. Address McK., Box. No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man as first-class coachman and groom; best of City reference can be produced; no objection to City or country. Address M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business; is a careful driver; can be highly recommended. Address to private stables, No. 7 West 44th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; nine years' reference from his last employer. Address W. C., for one week, care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 5th av. and 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; willing to make himself useful; eight years' reference. Address Major, No. 130 West 26th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also the care and management of stock; has had twenty years' experience; best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of lawn; would care one horse; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN married man as gardener and farmer; he understands his business, and a first-class reference can be given. Call at No. 27 Pitt st., basement.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can groom, car, and drive horses; care cattle; is a good milker; can build fires, tend furnaces, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINgle man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and can furnish best City references. Address J. L., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; good City references. Address G. R., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish; is a first-class waiter; sober and industrious; best City references as a capable, willing, and honest man. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter; has lived many years with an English family, and some months in this City; sober and industrious; good references. Address R. J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good carver; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A USEFUL MAN AS WAITER IN a family or boarding-house; good reference; wages no object; City or country. Address M. McCann, No. 21 Marion st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; good City references. Address H. R., No. 217 East 47th st.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANT several FIRST-CLASS TIE MAKERS. Only competent persons need apply at Ninth street entrance, before 9 A. M. Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WITH PERSEVERANCE and good address to canvass for a line of new and beautiful goods, both useful and ornamental. A genteel and profitable employment, in City or country, for a few reliable men. Apply at No. 110 Chambers st., up-stairs.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American or English women under twenty-five for baths and dining-room.

AMANUENSIS REQUIRED.—A GOOD RAPID writer as above. Address B. J., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family, who understands making butter, &c. Apply at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, ITS FRANCHISE, LOTS, AND LANDS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

Jonathan K. Gapin
vs.
The Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal. } In Chancery.

Whereas the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana did, at the November term, 1875, in the above entitled cause, order and decree that the Wabash and Erie Canal, with all its appurtenances, as hereinafter specified, and also all lands and lots now belonging to the trust, and vested in the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and franchises, except as hereinafter specified, be sold by the undersigned Special Master in Chancery, and the Resident Trustee, at public auction, in the manner, at the time and place, and upon the terms hereinafter specified;

Now, therefore, we, Samuel B. Gookins, Special Master in Chancery, and Thomas Dowling, Resident Trustee, do hereby give public notice that

ON THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1876,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder:

First—All that part of the main line of the Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from the western boundary of the City of Lafayette, eastward to the Ohio State line, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, side-cuts, feeders, basins, right-of-way, locks, dams, water-power, and structures, and all lots and lands used as sites for water-powers, and franchises, to be offered for sale in a body. If a satisfactory bid shall not be made for the same, then the said property will, in like manner, be offered for sale in the sections and divisions following, viz.:

First Division—From the western boundary of Lafayette to the east line of the piers of the Carrollton bridge, in the county of Carroll, including the dams across the Wabash River at Pittsburg, and across Deer Creek and Wild-cat Creek, and all the appurtenances as above specified, the main line of this division being about twenty-two miles in extent.

Second Division—From the east line of the piers of the Carrollton bridge to the western boundary of the city of Logansport, about nineteen miles.

Third Division—From the western boundary of the city of Logansport to the west end of lock No. 19, including the Peru dam and feeder, about nineteen miles.

Fourth Division—From the west end of lock No. 19, at Peru, to the west end of the lower lock at Lagro, including the Lagro dam and feeder, about twenty-one miles.

Fifth Division—From the west end of the lower lock at Lagro to the west end of the lower lock at Roanoke, about twenty-two miles.

Sixth Division—From the west end of the lower lock at Roanoke to the crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, about thirteen miles.

Seventh Division—From the crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to the Ohio State line, about twenty-one miles.

At the same time and place the remainder of the canal from the western boundary of the City of Lafayette to the terminus of the canal at Evansville, will be in like manner offered for sale at public auction, in separate sections and divisions, each division to include that portion of the main line of the canal in each county, respectively, through which it passes, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, side-cuts, feeders, basins, right of way, locks, dams, water powers, and structures, but not including lands which have been used and occupied as reservoirs, which are reserved and to be sold as hereinafter specified. There is also reserved from such sale from that division of the canal which passes through the County of Vigo all that part of the canal and lots and lands which lie within the present corporate limits of the City of Terre Haute, and from that division of the canal which passes through Vanderburgh County, all that part of the canal and lands and lots which lie within the corporate limits of the City of Evansville, including Lamasco.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale at public auction, the following described tracts, lots, and parcels of land, to wit:

ALLEN COUNTY.—Fractional section 6, tp. 30, north of range 13, east, south of the Maumee River; lot No. 6, in the County Addition to Fort Wayne; in sec. 3, tp. 30, north of range 12, east, at Fort Wayne, about 4 acres; north-east corner of Richardville Reserve, on the north-west side of S. Joseph River, about 45 75-1000 acres; north-east corner of St. Joseph Dam, about 2 60-100 acres.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.—In the west half of the north-east quarter and east half of the north-west quarter of sec. 14, tp. 28, north of range 8, east, exclusive of the canal, on the south side of the same, about 2 acres, lots Nos. 198, 224, 235, 236, and 237, in the town of Huntington, on the south side of the canal, in the fractional west half of the north east quarter of sec. 14, tp. 28, north of range 8, east, about 4 acres; on the south side of Dickey's Lock, reserved from land sold to O. Bird, 6 acres; Lock No. 7, at Huntington, on the berme side of the canal, and stone quarry, 4 acres; at locks Nos. 8 and 9, 20 chains by 6 chains wide, containing, exclusive of the canal, 8 acres.

WABASH COUNTY.—Lot on the berme side, 10 chains by 4 chains, 4 acres.

MIAMI COUNTY.—Lock No. 19, on the berme side, 10 chains by 4 chains, 4 acres; lock No. 20, on the berme side, 1 chain up the canal, exclusive of the canal, 3 or 4 acres; six-chain strip in Peru, at the flour mill, 6 or 7 acres.

CARROLL COUNTY.—Fractional lots 5 and 6, in block 19, Jones & Grimes' addition to Delphi; part of fractional lot in Jones & Grimes' addition to Delphia, south of and fronting Franklin street, running 120 feet to the bayou, containing about 25-100 acres.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.—Lots 116, 106, 115, and 123 in Attica; lots 185 and 186 in Attica; lots in Coleman's addition to Covington, commencing at south-west corner of lot 182; lot in Coleman's addition to Covington, commencing at the south-east corner of lot 121.

VIGO COUNTY.—At lock No. 2, Cross Cut Canal about 2 acres; at lock No. 3, Cross Cut Canal, on the berme side, 99 feet above the head of the lock, about 2 acres; lot No. 1 of sec. 21, tp. 11, north of range 8, west, 1 90-100 acres; parcel of land in sec. 22, tp. 11, north of range 8, west, about 10-100 acre; lot lying 99 feet above the head of lock No. 5, 33 feet from the centre line of said lock, about 2 acres.

CLAY COUNTY.—At Eel River Feeder Dam No. 4, part of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of sec. 6, tp. 10, north of range 6, west, 3 50-100 acres; part of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of sec. 6, tp. 10, north of range 6, west, 3 47-100 acres.

GREENE COUNTY.—Lot No. 145 in Van Syke and Strope's addition to Newberry 2 33-100 acres; parcel of land on the east half of the north-east quarter of the south fraction of sec. 25, tp. 6, north of range 6, west, 1 50-100 acres; part of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of the south half of sec. 26, tp. 6, north of range 6, west, 4 acres.

DAVIESS COUNTY.—Lot in the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of sec. 11, tp. 4, north of range 7, west.

PIKE COUNTY.—Lot at the lock in Piketon, in the north-east quarter of sec. 21, tp. 1, south of range 8, west, 175-100 acres.

GIBSON COUNTY.—Part of the west half of the north-east of sec. 10, tp. 3, south of range 10, west, 2 acres.

Lands in and Adjoining the Reservoirs in Vigo, Clay, and Gibson Counties.

VIGO COUNTY.—Part of the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, of sec. 1, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, south and west of the Canal, about 40 acres; east half of the south-west quarter of sec. 1, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 80 acres; fractional west half of the south-west quarter of sec. 1, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 32 80-100 acres; east half of the north-west quarter of sec. 12, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 80 acres; fractional west half of the north-west quarter of sec. 12, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 60 94-100 acres; north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of sec. 12, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 40 acres; fractional south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of sec. 12, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 19 40-100 acres; fractional east half of the north-east quarter of sec. 13, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 42 90-100 acres; fractional east half of the north-east and north-west quarters of the north-east quarter of sec. 24, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 91 87-100 acres; fractional east half of the south-east quarter of sec. 24, tp. 10, north of range 8, west, 24 94-100 acres.

CLAY COUNTY.—South-east quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 17, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 40 acres; west half of the south-east quarter of sec. 17, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 80 acres; north-west quarter of sec. 17, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 160 acres; north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 17, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 40 acres; west half of the north-east quarter of sec. 17, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 80 acres; north-west quarter of sec. 18, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 155 28-100 acres; south-east quarter section 18, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 160 acres; north-west quarter of sec. 19, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 154 08-100 acres; part of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 19, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 27 30-100 acres; part of the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 19, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 7 83-100 acres; west half of the south-west quarter of sec. 20, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 80 acres; north half of the south-east quarter of sec. 5, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 80 acres; south-west quarter of sec. 5, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 160 acres; south half of sec. 6, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 320 acres; north half of sec. 7, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 320 acres; south-east quarter of sec. 7, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 160 acres; south-west quarter of sec. 8, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, 160 acres; north half of sec. 8, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, (excepting 7 acres and 60 chains out of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter lying south of the feeder,) 320 acres; south-east quarter of sec. 8, tp. 10, north of range 7, west, (excepting 24 acres in the south-west corner, lying south of the feeder,) 160 acres; part of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, sec. 25, tp. 11, north of range 7, west, 19 acres.

GIBSON COUNTY.—West half of the north-west quarter of sec. 2, tp. 2, south of range 10, west, 83 95-100 acres; east half of the north-east quarter of sec. 3, tp. 3, south of range 10, west, 83 acres; east half of the north-east quarter of sec. 35, tp. 2, south of range 10, west, 80 acres; south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of sec. 35, tp. 2, south of range 10, west, 40 acres; north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of sec. 35, tp. 2, south of range 10, west, 41 30-100 acres; south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of sec. 36, tp. 2, south of range 10, west, 40 acres; west half of the south-west quarter of sec. 36, tp. 2, south of range 10, west, 83 70-100 acres; south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of sec. 3, tp. 3, south of range 10, west, 41 58-100 acres; east half of the north-west quarter of sec. 35, tp. 20, range 10, west, 80 acres.

Terms of Sale.

The said canal and lands will be sold on the following terms and conditions: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid in cash, upon the confirmation of the sale by the court, and the remainder to be paid within one year from that time, with interest at six per cent. per annum, and with approved security. All sales subject to approval by the court.

S. B. GOOKINS, Special Master in Chancery.
THOMAS DOWLING, Resident Trustee.

TERRE HAUTE, Jan. 13, 1876.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1876. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I shall expose for sale at public auction, at No. 205 East 25th st., JAN. 27, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., one horse, one single truck, and harness.

CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY TO LOAN.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, silver-ware, and seal-sacks bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. Bargains in diamonds, gold watches, and chains; $85,000 to loan on real estate. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next session begins Feb. 2.

A LADY OF CONSIDERABLE LITERARY experience, with high testimonials of ability, desires an engagement in literary pursuits. Address FLUSHING, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address G. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING; MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 Broadway, receives evening pupils at only $5 for ten lessons; regular terms, $15; ten $5 seats vacant.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; school for earnest work. Spring session opens F̶eb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

PRACTICAL FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY who has had many years' experience in teaching the French language (her native tongue) is prepared to give conversational lessons on a simple principle which, by combining theory with practice, in a very short time enables the pupil both to understand and carry on a conversation in the French language. Terms very moderate; excellent references. Address or call on Mme. CANTEL, No. 273 West 22d st.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS A THOROUGH musician and speaks German fluently, desires to give lessons in music, French, and German, in a school or family; first-class references. Address A. M., Box 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf-Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 45th st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:10, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, AUG. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
S. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS afforded in connection with an established banking house in this City. Box No. 6, Evening Post, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA........WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA........WED., Feb. 2
*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA......WED., Feb. 9

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC...............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC...................SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..............................Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA............................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.......................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA..........................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........................Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.............................Feb. 22 at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.........................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..................Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danré........................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE..................THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Erin, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA...................Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..............................Jan. 19.
ETNA..............................Feb. 2.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ATLAS............................Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL........................Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA....................SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....................SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
J. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA......................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	23 00
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY....................THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 26
COLUMBO.........Feb. 12 | HINDOO............March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA....................WEDNESDAY...........JAN. 19
CHAMPION.................SATURDAY..............JAN. 22
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons........Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons........Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.........March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON...........MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..............Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ——— ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HOHENSTAUFFEN..Jan. 22 | ODER...........Sat., Feb. 5
AMERICA.....Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU.........Sat., Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.
LOUIS FITZGERALD.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.
WILLIAM SLOANE.
GEORGE H. STUART.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
JAMES M. HALSTED.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.
ALANSON TRASK.
ELBERT B. MONROE.
HENRY A. HURLBUT.
JAMES M. MORRISON.
HENRY B. HYDE.
DANIEL DODD.
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JOHN J. McCOOK.
HENRY G. MARQUAND.
EDMUND A. SMITH
WILLIAM MILES.
B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

By a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver by these courts, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented, to be put in possession on the 18th inst.

This result is of great importance to the interests of the bondholders, and will inspire renewed confidence in the future of the enterprise, and promote the early consummation of the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of over $10,000,000, including upward of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Many others have only awaited the decision of the questions pending in the United States Court.

It is important to the interests of all who desire to participate in its advantages that they should signify their assent to it without delay.

When it is accomplished, all the measures for the improvement of the connections and business of the road will receive a new impetus; and in the hands of a reorganized company, freed from financial embarrassment, and possessing the advantages of confidence and credit, a marked improvement in all its interests, as well as in the market value of its securities must follow.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, which every bondholder should obtain immediately, may be had at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., or will be mailed by them to any address.

We, the undersigned, being holders of first mortgage bonds, have accepted and heartily approve the above plan of reorganization.
RICHARD IRVIN,
JOHN CASTREE,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
ALEX. MASTERTON,
JONAS G. CLARK,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
EDW'D DUNHAM,
A. A. LOW,
C. M. FRY,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
DAVID STEWART,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
GEO. J. PENFIELD,
FISK & HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ABENDROTH & ROOT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Amount of capital stock	$150,000.
All of which was issued and paid in as follows:	
In cash	$46,839 63
Property consisting of patents transferred to the Company	103,160 37
Liabilities, none.	

No. 96 Liberty st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1876.

Signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees this 13th day of January, 1876.
JOHN ABENDROTH, President, }
JOHN B. ROOT. } Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
Wm. H. Leitch, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that he is the Secretary of The Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company named, and that the above statement is in all respects correct.
WM. H. LEITCH, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1876.
THOS. F. PENNY,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such eight per cent. bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, }
H. H. CAMMANN, } Executive Committee.
P. M. MYERS, }

ROCHESTER CITY

Seven Per Cent. Water Bonds, Coupon or Registered, due in 1903,
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,
MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT
OF THE

GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1875.

Entered premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1874		$82,214 00
Premiums entered from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1875		607,686 68
Total marine premiums		$689,900 68
Premiums earned during the year		$625,551 68
Losses paid and accrued, less reinsurance and salvage	$235,012 89	
Reinsurance, commissions and expenses	$187,613,97	

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in bank and with London bankers	$57,282 71
United States Government bonds	884,677 50
Loans on bond and mortgage and other bonds	25,540 00
Bills receivable and premiums in course of collection, (being actual entered premiums)	105,777 23
Sundry accounts due the company	1,037 52
Accrued interest	6,730 00
	$1,081,044 96

A semi-annual cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1876.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
N. CHANDLER,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
CHARLES LULING,
EMIL OELBERMANN,
EDWARD LUCKEMEYER,
CHARLES KNOBLAUCH,
JOHN J. CRANE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
MAYER LEHMAN,
WM. M. EVARTS,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
C. C. BALDWIN,
JOHN T. HANEMANN,
SAMUEL J. MURPHY,
GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
F. SCHUCHARDT,
JOHN ALLEN,
RICHARD LATHERS,
ROBERT SPEDDING,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
HENRY M. TABER,
NATHANIEL B. WEED,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
GEORGE G. LAKE,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FREDERICK VON BERNUTH.

FERDINAND MOTZ, President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENTS

FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. We have also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—We deal especially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No. 27 Pine st.
Offer for sale
City of Newark, N. J., 7 per cent. thirty-year Water Loan Bonds.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CANNELTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of William Rensen, No. 5 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD M. LEA, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 96 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable on demand, at the office, No. 96 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
corner 3d av. and 9th st.,
12TH JANUARY, 1876.,
will pay a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on demand.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per cent. upon the capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 161 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 152 BROADWAY. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE }
AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876. }
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876. }
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 346 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Assets Jan. 1, 1876	$429,609 59
Unpaid losses	2,862 50

JAN. 11, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and one-half per cent. payable on demand.
JOHN M. FURMAN, President,
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Vice President.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.
The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 167 BROADWAY, PARMLY BUILDING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. R. WADSWORTH,
Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.
The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1875. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Monday, Jan. 17, next. A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876. }
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY }
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.
A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JAN. 12, 1876. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876. }
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5, and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th of this month.
Also an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.
The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.
Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.
The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 247 GREENWICH ST., CORNER PARK PLACE
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

GROCERIES, &C.

ALDERNEY BUTTER
AT
MACY & CO.'S. GROCERS, NOS. 438 AND 757 6TH AV.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS, TO be vacated by a family going South, who take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Family leaving for Europe; a desirable second floor will be vacated 26th; private table only; fourth story room if required; highest references.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; southern exposure; suitable for families or single gentlemen.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST floor, to gentleman and wife, with or without board; first-class house. No. 50 West 24th st., near Madison square.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished parlor to let, with or without private table; also, single room for gentlemen; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A hall room, with hot and cold water, on second floor, and larger room, with fire, on fourth floor, with board; house first-class.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with alcove, handsomely furnished, to let, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 189 2d av., south-west corner of 12th st.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—Large back parlor to let, to two persons, with board; private family; good table; home comforts; terms, $17 per week, fire and gas included.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE excellent table board near Windsor. Address A. D., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, to a single gentleman, a nicely furnished room, with all convenience; terms moderate. No. 255 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one or two rooms in a first-class, liberal house; references.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, can be obtained at No. 315 West 33d st., for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 109 WEST 39TH ST.—YOUNG MEN CAN have good board and single beds or rooms; also, table boarders accommodated.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST.—Desirable hall room, with first-class table and accommodations; references. Mrs. STEBBINS.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Third floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, FRONT rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; also two single rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a large room and hall room adjoining, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at reasonable rates.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor floor, private bath, &c., with or without private table, liberal terms.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL bedroom (third story) with board, to a gentleman; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE of apartments, with private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have very desirable furnished rooms to let without board. Address ALPHA, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A FINE SUITE of second-floor rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Address EXTRA, Box 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITHOUT board, handsomely furnished back parlor, or second-story front room and bed-room; prices reasonable; references exchanged. No. 147 East 27th st.

SMALL FAMILY WILL RENT SECOND floor near Central Park, corner house. Address Merchant, Station H.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Pleasant, sunny, double front room; also single; terms moderate; references.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON 31st st., opposite Grand Hotel. Apply to Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.
ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, }
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, JR., } Executors.
JACOB HAYS. }
d20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, } Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, } and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, }
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOS. 184 TO 192 CHURCH ST., CORNER OF WHITE ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876. }
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of STADLER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retirement therefrom of Mr. MAX STADLER. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.
MAX STADLER,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON,

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the clothing and woolen business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand, corner of Church and White sts.
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearances in Grand Italian Opera in America on
MONDAY, Jan. 24. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26. FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

On MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 24 and 26, Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will appear in her world-renowned character of
NORMA, NORMA, NORMA,
assisted by an able company, a well-selected chorus, a grand orchestra, and competent secondary parts.
Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK
Conductors.........MAX MARETZEK and S. CARLBERG

The sale of reserved seats and boxes will commence at the box-office of ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST., ONLY, On THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 9 A. M.

Prices of reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location. Private boxes, $10 and $12. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Positively no free list with exception of the press.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, JAN. 20,
ELEVENTH ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE THIRD EVENING
of
ENGLISH GLEES
will be given on
THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Vocalists—Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.

Tickets at $1, with reserved seat, may be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; at Rockwood's Gallery, No. 839 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS.
The Assassination of the Archbishop.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17—LES DOMESTIQUES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, benefit of M. DALBERT, LES PATTES DE MOUCHE and L'ETE DE LA ST. MARTIN.
WEDNESDAY—ICI MEDOR and LES CHEVALIERS DU PINCE NEZ.
THURSDAY—LES FEMMES TERRIBLES. FRIDAY, for the benefit of W. C. CONKLIN, and SATURDAY, the last night of the season, LA BOULE.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons

will appear in
DRAMATIC READINGS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Jan. 20. Tickets at Chandler's.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock. Model Varieties of America, with women, dances, and music. An artist's paradise. Quite naughty, but delightful; sensational, but nice.
20 NEW STARS. GRAND OLIO OF 60 ARTISTS.
Naughty Dutchess, | La Minuet, | Roosters' Elysium.
Bergh's Pet. | Jealous Wife. | Female Models.
Alfredi and Venetti, Eurardo, Runnels, Dodge, Osborn and Hamilton, Miss Rose Hall, Miss Ora Leigh.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Last week of the DEMON STATUE.
Pantomime and Transformation. Four Seasons.
Entire change of bill MONDAY, Jan. 24.
First nights of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.
Oh! my Daughter, Oh! my Daughter!
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE.........as..........Rosemi-Shell
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
Evening at 8. O. D. BYRON in his specialty ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Matinée at 2. BELLE HOWITT in the new Burlesque THE SILVER DEMON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.
A BEAUTIFUL NEW PARLOR SCENE.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEE. The grand Parisian Ballet Troupe, the Big 4, the Brohams, Gus Williams, and all of Tony Pastor's Great Company.

ARTISTS' FUND

will open WEDNESDAY A. M., 19th inst., at KURTZ'S Gallery, 23d st. and Madison square.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 149 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected, viz:
JAMES H. PINKNEY,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,
F. H. MACY,
JOHN McKESSON,
JAMES L. TODD,
GIDEON POTT,
HENRY W. BELCHER,
HENRY ANSTICE,
W. S. HANFORD,
FRANCIS BROWN,
ALFRED W. SPEAR,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
HENRY DEMAREST,
JUNIUS A. FULLER,
WM. A. POND,
I. N. PAULDING,
WM. C. BARRETT,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and HENRY DEMAREST elected Vice President, (in place of Henry W. Belcher, who declined a re-election) for the ensuing year.
W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1875. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:
HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWA D SCULLY,
B. A. MAYERBAU,
WILLIAM MILES,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
HAM'N BLYDENBURGH,
BERNARD McFEELEY,
MERRITT H. SMITH,
R. G. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. WI DMULLER,
WM. H. MONTANYE,
JOHN A. BAUSCH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEBB,
GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
JOHN M. BIXBY,
ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN ROMBE,
J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARING R.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, D. D. WHITNEY was unanimously re-elected President.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876. }
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
R. H. LOWRY,
J. J. CRANE,
W. S. TISDALE,
H. A. HOWE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
W. L. COGSWELL,
T. T. BUCKLEY,
G. G. SAMPSON,
W. H. GUION,
S. R. STONE,
G. B. CARHART,
H. STUTZER,
JOS. J. O'DONOHUE.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. OLIVER S. CARTER was unanimously elected Director to fill a vacancy in the Board, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
JOHN CASTREE,
JOHN ROMER,
ISSAC ODELL,
WILLIAM A. THOMPSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
JAMES McBRIDE,
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR.,
CHARLES S. BROWN,
JOHN NIX.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JOHN CASTREE having declined re-election, ISAAC ODELL, Esq., was unanimously elected President. The thanks of the board were tendered to JOHN CASTREE, Esq., who was unanimously elected Vice President.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY. }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WM. H. GUION,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
W. B. ASTEN,
HENRY MEYER,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
SANFORD COBB,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
with
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.
, Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. *,*

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK........................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER............................Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Every night, ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Jan. 22.
TENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8,
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT
Soloists—Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss A. HENNE, Mr. WM. J. WINCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Solo Violin.
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
Director, Dr. L. DAMROSCH,
will also appear in the following programme:
Symphony, No. 1, in C, Op. 21.
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 61.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony, No. 9, D minor, Op. 125.
With final chorus to Schiller's Ode,
"HYMN TO JOY."
Orchestra, Solo, Quartette and Chorus.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock,
THIRD FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission to Rehearsal $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Admission to the Concerts $1 and $1 50; reserved seats $2 and $3, according to location, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway and No. 33 Union square.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sidney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

, The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open a month ahead for theatre parties.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LIGHT COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, FARCE.
"A very pleasant scheme of entertainment."—Herald.
"Bright, joyous, replete with fun."—Express.
JOHN DILLON IN THREE FAVORITE CHARACTERS.
"A new humor ought to be welcomed, and Mr. Dillon possesses that."—World.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
"A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS,"
"MY TURN NEXT,"
"JONES' BABY."
MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Madison av., corner 53d st.
Lectures Illustrated with Photograph Views
By the Pastor,
Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.
1. TUESDAY, Jan. 18—PARIS, AND THE FIRST EMPIRE.
2. THURSDAY, Jan. 20—PARIS, AND THE SECOND EMPIRE.
3. TUESDAY, Jan. 25—LONDON, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 27—LONDON, AND THE TOWER.
Commencing punctually at 7:45 o'clock.
Admission to the course of four lectures, $1 50; to a single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, 743 Broadway, and at the door.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.
"Down among the Sugar-cane" and "Time may steal the Roses," both by Blake, handsome picture title-pages, each 40 cents; "Evening song," for the piano, Kleber, 40 cents; "Apple-blossoms"—song, Sloman, 35 cents; "Under the Elms," Phelps, 40 cents; "A Hundred Years ago," Moelling, 50 cents; "Mazanita," (Mazurka caprice,) Sherwood, 75 cents; "Calendar" Galop, A. Typo, 40 cents; The "Sunny Side," for Sunday-schools, 35 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch Store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

READINGS, RECITATIONS, AND MUSIC.
Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Association Hall, corner 23d st. and 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Organ concert at 7:30, readings at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be found at Educational Bureau, 27 Union square, Brentano's, 39 Union square, and at the door.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE.........................Manager
The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

MUSICAL.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL HAS BEEN LET loose among the piano-forte men; there has been a great battle fought in Union square; the dead and dying are everywhere. The younger Napoleon was found in Canada, praying the Custom-house to protect them from that terrible Hale or Thalberg piano, or they must die. The elder Napoleon was found up town under a pile of marble, with one Sanford, hunting for bread for the poor dime sewing-girls, to the tune of $10,000 for his great financial ability with dimes, and thousands more are waiting for bread. The great Decker landed on the Rhine, the younger in Chicago selling it; the old house of Chickering were blown entirely out of 14th st. Poor Weber and Hazleton landed on the Steinway Committee, a little late, but are reported safe; all this destruction of property and life when money was rolling in, for a thing without a name when born, will find both money and paper gone. HALE seems to be the only man left to bury the dead and make the pianos. Send him your orders; he will attend to your wants, and make for all.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS and ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 *to* 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

$10.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS.—Piano, organ, violin, guitar, flute, singing, &c.; practice free. HUMMING BIRD PIANO WAREROOMS, No. 32 East 14th st., near Union square.

MEETINGS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.
You are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting of this society on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 3d av., for the purpose of electing officers and Trustees for the ensuing year, receiving the finance report, and transacting the usual business of the society.
The following special propositions will be laid before the general meeting for final action:
1. That a home for the aged and infirm, the widows and orphans of the members of the society be erected.
2. That a sum of $40,000 be appropriated for this purpose.
S. WATERMAN, M. D., President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

THE "UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION" WILL hold a meeting Monday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, 27th st., near 2d av. Addresses by Mr. Charles Sotheran, Mr. R. B. Westbrook, and others.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD
IN ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY, JAN. 17, at 11:30 o'clock, on
CICERO, AND ROMAN LITERATURE.
Tickets for the course, $12; single tickets, 75 cents and $1; at Putnam's.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS. ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

THE CITY CHURCHES.

PAUL AT ATHENS.

SERMON BY REV. DR. LUDLOW AT THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The services at the Reformed Church, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, were conducted yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. Ludlow. He said that instead of preaching a formal sermon he would give a commentary on the latter portion of the seventeenth chapter of Acts, commencing at the sixteenth verse: "Now, while Paul waited for them at Athens his spirit was stirred in him when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry," &c. The reason, he said, of Paul going to Athens was that he might be out of the way of his persecutors. No place afforded such good opportunities for concealment as a large seaport. Athens was filled with strangers from all parts of the then Roman world, and among them the apostle would attract no attention. His residence there might be considered as a sort of forced vacation. It was worthy of note that some of the grandest events in the early history of the Christian religion and the spread of the gospel had occurred, as it were, by accident. They had not been foreseen or provided for. Christ's life was one of daily opportunities, of incidental circumstances, which he improved as they occurred. Take away from the history of the Christian religion these incidental occurrences of which we read in the Gospel, and nine-tenths of the history of the Christian religion was gone. Peter was confined in prison and delivered by an angel, and from that unforeseen circumstance many important events arose. The spread of Protestantism in Switzerland and other places had been occasioned, in a great measure, by events trivial in themselves, which had not been foreseen by any human being and could never have been anticipated. While Paul was waiting at Athens for Silas and Timotheus, who remained behind at Berea, he was impressed by the idolatry that prevailed; in fact the city was wholly given up to it. An ancient writer had said that Athens was one vast altar; it contained 30,000 statues. But Paul's spirit was not quenched by this. The difference between a weak and a strong spirit is this. The first is easily aroused by opposition, but it quails before great difficulties. A great spirit rises to the occasion. It is not easily moved, but when once roused it burns with a steady light and increases in strength and fervor as the difficulties before it grow and accumulate. It was a notable fact that Paul had not allowed his curiosity to overcome him, or to draw him away from the plain path of duty, the preaching of Christ, that lay before him. All cultivated people are possessed of great curiosity; of a restless spirit of inquiry. They must know, or endeavor, at least, to discover the why and wherefore of anything new that attracts their attention. Paul stood in the great city of Athens, among the wisest and most enlightened people then in the world. He was surrounded by miracles of architecture, the magnificent temples of Minerva, Theseus, and Jupiter Olympus; the great works of Phidias and his contemporaries; by the great schools of antiquity in which Zeno and the Stoics, the Epicureans and Pythagoreans taught and disputed. These men talked more wisely than men had ever talked before. They spoke of God and the future life, of virtue, of moral culture, of the cultivation of taste, of laws and manners, as no one had ever talked before since the world was created. Around them were their beautiful temples and palaces and statues, mere fragments of which are now considered as priceless treasures, and which sell for a fortune in the marts of London and Paris. Yet Paul was not drawn away by all these wonders. Strongly as he must have felt the wish to investigate, to scrutinize and question, he refrained, because his religious spirit was deeper than his intellectual nature, and he devoted himself entirely to the great work before him. "We," said the preacher, "spend too much time in looking about Athens; we devote too much of our life to seeking that which can avail us but little in the end." Dr. Ludlow then referred to the fact of Paul having first gone in Athens to the Jewish Synagogue and disputed there with the Jews. In all the large towns synagogues were to be found, and the form of worship there was the basis of the worship now practiced in our churches throughout the Christian world. The reading of a portion of scripture, singing, and expounding or preaching. But Paul was not satisfied with confining himself to the synagogue. He went into the market place daily and talked with all that chose to hear him. His enthusiasm was never quenched; his work he never considered done. He sought opportunities of teaching everywhere, in the high ways as well as in those places specially set apart for religious worship. At the present time, said Dr. Ludlow, we have too much system; it would be better if our institutions were less trammeled and we imitated St. Paul in this particular. It was a curious fact, he said, that the greatest man among the Greeks and St. Paul were both tried on the same spot for the very same offense, teaching new doctrines. They were both set on Acropolis, or Mars Hill, so called because according to the ancient tradition Mars, the god of war, was tried there for murder. There were two stone seats placed in front of the theatre, and before them were ranged the judges. On one or the other of these seats the accused was placed, according to the nature of the charge against him. As this was the usual place of trial, Socrates and Saint Paul must therefore have sat on almost the same spot when confronted by their accusers and judges. To the charge against Socrates, of teaching young men new doctrines, he answered that he had taught both young and old not to seek money, but to make their souls or minds as exalted as possible, and that he could teach no other doctrine. The characteristic of the Athenians, as the chapter under consideration told us, was to tell or hear some new thing. They, and all the strangers within Athens, spent their time in nothing else. May we know, they asked Paul, what your new doctrine is? You bring certain strange things to our ears, and we would know what they mean? Paul answered them in his speech on Mar's Hill. In conclusion, Dr. Ludlow drew a comparison between Athens and New-York, and spoke of the things we are most concerned to know. We should not, like the Athenians, go about telling and hearing some new thing, but pay attention to the momentous truths ever present before us and which were enough to engage all our attention.

In a report of a sermon previously preached at this church the name of Dr. Vermilye was inadvertently substituted for that of Dr. Ludlow.

THE DUTY OF YOUNG MEN.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ROGERS AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, of the South Reformed Church of Fifth avenue, preached last evening in Association Hall to a large audience. The text of his sermon was chosen from Zechariah, ii., 4: "Run, speak to this young man." The prophet Zechariah, he said, began his work as a teacher while quite a young man. He was associated with the prophet Haggai, and labored with him very zealously for the restoration of Jerusalem and the rebuilding of the temple. He lived at a time when the condition of his people was despised, and when there was much to sadden his heart. But God cheered and encouraged him by special revelations of His merciful purposes toward the City and its people. Zecariah, continued the preacher, had a vision of an angel, who seemed to have a measuring line in his hand, and who was to take the dimensions of the city. Fearing this might lead the prophet to suppose that it foreboded evil to Jerusalem, another messenger was sent to reveal to him that the vision was not ominous of evil, but good—that God was taking the dimensions of the city in order to enlarge, repair, and restore it. It was said to the angel, in the words of the text, "Run, speak to this young man, saying Jerusalem shall be inhabited as towns without walls for the multitude of men and cattle therein, for I, saith the Lord, will be to her a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her." This reassuring declaration was intended to stimulate and inspire the young prophet for his great work of rebuilding Jerusalem, and restoring to it some of its ancient grandeur. In the exposition of his text, the speaker said he desired especially to address the young men of the audience, for the purpose of encouraging them in the zealous and faithful discharge of the solemn duties which they owed to themselves, the church, and the community. It was a matter of sadness and lament to many who regarded the best interests of the church in this City, that the number of active young men was yearly becoming smaller in all the churches. This, he conceived, was principally owing to the fact that the City had become such an expensive place of residence as to compel them to seek homes away from it. These thousands of young men were, of course, not lost to the material progress and strength of the Metropolis; their occupation was here, the City enjoyed the advantage of their brain and muscle during the six days of the secular week, but the churches lost them on the Sabbath. Numbers of the best young men, who would be earnest workers in the Sunday-schools and active in all the aggressive work of the church, were, owing to the distance of their homes, prevented from attending regularly the City churches. He would first say to every young man who heard him, "Entertain and cultivate high views of your position and its responsibilities." All the elements of strength were within their grasp—strength of body, activity of mind, quickness of perception, vividness of imagination, brilliancy of fancy, enthusiasm of nature, and resoluteness of will, all belonged to young men. They were masterly elements of power. Directed to high and noble ends, and inspired by lofty and pure motives they might achieve the grandest results, while under the influence of baser motives, and expended in corrupting pursuits, they might, on the other hand, become the sublimest mechanics of depravity and ruin. Endowed with such high capacities, he continued, it was every young man's duty and wisdom to rightly appreciate and cultivate them. Whatever tended to invigorate his bodily powers, to enrich his mind, to refine and purify his tastes and sensibilities, should be prized by him as of the first importance and eagerly sought after. After praising the athletic exercises, and recommending temperance in eating and drinking, and the avoidance of such social amusements as tend to enervate the system, and rob it of its manly vigor, he eloquently argued that all the recreations of life should be those which did indeed recreate the body and mind, which were, in fact, refreshing and adapted to fit the system for regular work. Amusement was not, he argued, the business of life, but was rather the occasional, refreshing, and recuperating of the system, in order that it might be the better able to accomplish useful and honorable labor. What our amusements should be was a difficult question to answer in detail. Communion with the beauties of nature, entertaining and instructive reading, music, mechanical recreation, good society and conversation, and the cultivation of the fine arts generally, were the ordinary recreations which the City afforded. To these, the country added those peculiarly its own.

The speaker then expressed at some length his thoughts upon the dramatic entertainments which were so popular and so largely patronized by the young. To dramatic art, as such, he had no exceptions to take, any more than to the arts of painting, sculpture, music, or poetry. These were all, in a sense, dramatic. He had no aspersions to cast upon dramatists or actors as such. If a man or woman had a gift of moving their fellow-men by the tone of the human voice, or by representations of human character, and could combine with the exercise of this gift, influences which could educate, stimulate, refresh, or entertain in the right direction, he did not see why in the name of candor and truth they should not be permitted to exercise their gifts, as well as a painter, sculptor, or any other artist. Why might not the creations of genius, which delight in the pages of a book or on the walls of a picture gallery, be permitted to afford similar pleasure when represented on a stage by living actors? He knew of no reason, in sense or in morals, provided the representations were in accordance with wholesome truth, and the actors worthy to embody the sentiments. If the drama were what Garrick, Siddons, Ristori, Cushman, Lind, and Nilsson could make it, he was convinced that no one could object to it. If the dramatic profession, he continued, labored under any aspersions, it had itself to blame. For, while there were brilliant exceptions, the simple fact still remained in all ages that, as a body, theatrical performers did not move in good society. One who looked into the character of the majority of theatres and the nature of their performances could not be surprised at this. There was no doubt that here and there among the profession there were individuals of unimpeachable character and admirable traits, but the speaker could not believe that the influence of the stage was, on the whole, a good one, or adapted to elevate the standard of public morals or stimulate men to the practice of virtue. He did not, in saying this, desire to cast aspersions upon actors, he only spoke of the stage in its general influence as an institution of this age and country. Leaving the consideration of the drama, he then spoke of the necessity of self-culture, arguing that it was the duty of every young man to form the highest ideal of a true and noble manhood, and to surround himself with those physical, social, intellectual, and moral influences which would best enable him to realize and embody his ideal. The highest ideal, when sought for, was only to be found in the Bible. In no other book had the elements of a thoroughly manly character been so wonderfully grouped together as in the Divine person of Jesus Christ. In Him were truth, justice, magnanimity, goodness, fortitude, courage—everything that could constitute, dignify, and adorn a man. Ah, why should men then be unwilling to believe that there could be no such thing as perfect manhood. A young man, the speaker continued, who put on skepticism as a mark of mental independence, or as a thing to frighten his sister or shock his maiden aunt, was worthy of nothing but contempt. Could he speak to all the young men in the land, the first thing he would say would be, study what a man may be, what a man ought to be in the character of Jesus Christ. The speaker concluded with an eloquent exposition of the elements which gave character to a city, arguing that much of the responsibility for the character of its citizens and its natural prosperity rested on young men.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.

A sneak-thief entered the store of Charles W. Kidd, on the third floor of No. 339 Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, and stole an overcoat valued at $10.

A chest of green tea, valued at $50, was stolen on Saturday evening from in front of the grocery store of E. R. Watson, at No. 1,588 Third avenue.

A pane of glass in the window of N. W. Moulton's furnishing store, at No. 2,350 Third avenue, was broken on Friday evening, and goods valued at $50 were stolen.

On Saturday evening burglars entered the hallway of the premises No. 164 William street, the door having been left open, and, ascending to the top floor, cut through a partition into the store of John Campbell, but before they had secured any plunder they became alarmed and fled.

Henry Miller, a German laborer, fifty years of age, was arrested yesterday charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $75, and wearing apparel worth $45, from the residence of Francis Fritz, No. 139 West Fifty-second street, about a week ago. He was held for examination.

During Friday night the store of Friend Pitts, at No. 1,282 Broadway, was entered by burglars, who carried off kid gloves, laces, &c., valued at $1,000. The burglars effected an entrance by forcing open the grating over the entrance to the cellar on Thirty-third street and cutting through the flooring into the store. No clue to the thives or property has been obtained.

A black valise, marked with the initials F. K. S., containing wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $250, the property of S. K. Sturges, of No. 13 West Thirty-third street, was stolen from one of Dodd's express wagons, in Fortieth street, near Broadway, on Saturday evening. John Siegel and Jacob Fleisher were arrested on suspicion of having stolen the valise, and were held for examination.

Peter Scarlett, a colored seaman, from Jamaica, West Indies, who had been discharged from the schooner Ellen Marr, and who was en route for Norfolk, Va., was swindled out of $30 by a confidence man on Saturday. The swindler met the sailor at Pier No. 37, North River, and hired him to carry a trunk for him to the Jersey City Ferry, and on the way borrowed $30 from him under the pretence of paying a bill which was presented by a confederate, who demanded instant payment.

THE GERMAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVALS.

The members of the New-York Centennial Saenger Verband held a regular meeting at the Arion Society's rooms, in Eighth street, yesterday, for the purpose of conference regarding the proposed festivals next July. Several letters were received from composers who notified the Association of their intention to enter the list for the prize of $500, offered for the best composition, to be set to the words of Bayard Taylor's verses, and others from persons who expressed their willingness to do all in their power to make the celebration a success. The committee charged with the hiring of Gilmore's Garden for the mammoth concert to be given on the evening of July 21, submitted a draft of an agreement, entered into by themselves and Sheridan Shook, in which the Association pledges itself to furnish a chorus of at least 400 voices and Mr. Shook the Garden and Gilmore's band of 100 pieces. The agreement stipulates that the price of admission shall be $1 and the prices for boxes $6. Mr. Gilmore shall lead the orchestra when unaccompanied by the chorus, and Dr. Damrosch when it is. The Musical Committee, of which Dr. Damrosch is the Chairman, submitted the following programme of vocal music, both for the concert and the Monday night torch-light procession, which was adopted by the members of the Association.

FOR TCHE CONERT.

1. Hymn..........Schubert
   Solo, quartet, orchestra, and Maennerchor.
2. Lied der Staedter..........Max Bruch
   Male chorus and orchestra.
3. Double chorus from "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
   ("Im fruhn versammelt uns der ruf.")
   Chorus and orchestra.
4. Prize Composition...Bayard Taylor's "Song of 1876"
   (Music not yet composed.)

FOR THE PROCESSION.

1. Die Himmel ruehmen..........Beethoven
   Chorus and orchestra.
2. Macte Imperator..........Lachner
   (Words to be selected.)
   Chorus and orchestra.
3. The Star Spangled Banner..........Key
   Soprano solo, chorus and orchestra.

Another incident connected with the torch-light procession will be the formation of the United States flag by the bearing of torches of different colored lights to represent the stars and stripes, the blue ground upon which the stars are fixed, and the flag-staff. The programme is to be so perfectly arranged that at the stroke of midnight, the whole assemblage will join in the chorus of "the Star Spangled Banner."

SHOOTS HIMSELF BUT NOT THE BURGLAR.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Alexander B. Mott, residing at No. 62 Madison avenue, was awakened by the ringing of the burglar alarm over the head of his bed. The Doctor arose, but before he could obtain a light so as to ascertain which door or window of his house had been tampered with, the alarm stopped ringing. Hastily donning some clothing, the Doctor armed himself with a Colt's revolver and went down the back staircase toward the lower part of the house. He cocked the pistol as he went down stairs, and through some accident, probably by striking his arm against the wall, the weapon was discharged. The bullet entered his left leg, about midway between the knee and foot, and striking the bone, was turned from its course, and passing downward lodged near the ankle joint, whence it was subsequently extracted. The wound, though very painful, is not dangerous, but will confine the Doctor to his room for several weeks, probably. An examination of the house failed to show that any attempt had been made by burglars to enter, as all the doors and windows were found secure, and the sounding of the burglar alarm cannot be accounted for.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OUR WHITE SLAVES.

AN AGREEMENT WHICH THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CONDUCTORS ARE FORCED TO SIGN—A CLASS OF MEN WITHOUT RIGHTS.

The Second Avenue Railroad Company, in addition to the bell-punch and alarm-clock, and the employment of spotters, introduced last Wednesday a new device, calculated in effect to make the tenure of each conductor's position dependent on the good will of the spotters employed on the road. The conductors, on the day mentioned, were required to go to the company's office. On arriving at the place they were given an agreement, the failure to sign which it was understood would be followed by dismissal. Many of the men, seeing no other way open to them, signed the document. In its terms the agreement or contract so entered into between the company and each of its conductors, is one of the most remarkable on record, and specifies the conditions of the hiring of the men. It is provided that the contract may be terminated and the conductor discharged at any hour of any day, by either verbal or written notice from the company or any of its officers. The conductor agrees to do his duty faithfully, to use the alarm-clock, bell-punch, or any other device given him by the company, and to report fully and completely the amount of fares received on each trip. He agrees to comply with all of the company's rules and regulations, and to guarantee and protect the company "from loss by reason of any neglect, carelessness, dishonesty, or dereliction from duty of any kind on his part in the course of said employment." He is required to deposit $25 with the company, to be subject to and disposed of pursuant to the conditions of the contract. Out of this money will be taken any difference between the number of fares returned by him and the number noted on the alarm register or punch; "in other words, the indicator in such alarm register or punch shall be taken as the true number of fares received by such conductor, at the option of the company." Any damage occasioned to the instruments, or any failure to return the same, is to be paid for out of this $25; but if a conductor does not return the alarm register or punch, the retaining of the $25 is not to prevent the company's proceeding against him for embezzling such register or punch. The conductor agrees to collect the fare of every person riding on his car, excepting such as have passes issued by the company, and if, by reason of any neglect, carelessness, dishonesty, misconduct, disobedience, unfaithfulness, incompetency, or dereliction from duty, or default of any kind on his part in this regard, the company is authorized to retain the deposit of $25 as "liquidated damages." Any loss or damage occurring in any way whatsoever is to be decided and adjusted by the President or Superintendent of the company.

In regard to the employment of spotters or "detectives," as they are called, it is stipulated that "the report of the detective to the company or to any party or parties by whom such detective may be employed at any and all times and on any and all trips, as to the number of passengers carried on any trip of any car of which the conductor is conductor shall be final and conclusive evidence of any fact stated in the report made by the said detective, though such detective be employed by the company or by any other party or parties; and that said conductor shall not have, under any circumstances, the right to call for the name of any detective nor for the production of said report, either in or out of any court; but said conductor can only require, under any circumstances and at his own expense, the affidavit of an officer or clerk of said company that the paper alleged to be the report of the detective is his report for said trip."

The contract then reads: "And it is therefore mutually agreed that upon the occurrence of any such neglect, embezzlement, or defalcation, evidenced by any such report, or otherwise, or upon the certificate of any officer, receiver, bookkeeper, or superintendent of said company, that from his examination of the report of any detective that the company has suffered any loss or damage by reason of any neglect, carelessness, dishonesty, misconduct, disobedience, unfaithfulness, incompetency, or dereliction of duty of any kind, any such report or certificate shall at all times and places be final and conclusive evidence of such loss and damage, and upon such report or certificate, without further proof and without notice to the conductor, said company shall forthwith be authorized to retain the said sum of $25 so deposited by the conductor, together with the conductor's wages for the current week, to and for its own use and benefit as its liquidated damages and not by way of penalty or otherwise; and such report or certificate, that the sum of $25 and the wages of the current week, or any given part thereof stated in such report or certificate, are to be retained, and of the cause of such detention as herein provided, shall be binding and conclusive evidence between the parties in all courts of justice, civil or criminal, and before all Magistrates or Justices of Peace, both that the amount thereby certified is the true amount to be retained, and has become and is liable to be retained by the company, and that that has happened, which, in such report or certificate is certified to be the cause, and that it is a lawful and sufficient cause of retention, and such report shall bar the conductor of all right, under any circumstances, to recover the money so certified to be retained, or any part thereof."

The seizing or retaining of the $25 however, is not to affect the conductor's liability to be prosecuted for any act or omission amounting to a criminal offense. When a conductor leaves and there have been no reductions for offenses, he is to receive only the $25 without interest. The following asseveration is appended to the agreement, and is to be sworn to by every conductor: "I, ——, of No. ——, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties of a conductor on the Second Avenue Railroad, and especially that I will return and faithfully account for all moneys that may come into my hands as conductor; that I will not pay any starter or driver, or any other person in the employ of the railroad company any money, fee, or reward; that I will run my car on time as near as possible; that I will strictly adhere to all the rules laid down for my government; that I will not use intoxicating liquors; and, furthermore, I have never been employed on this or any horse railroad. So help me God."

The contract, it will be seen, is drawn with great strictness, accuracy, and care, and is designed to shield the company from losses, direct and indirect, which are or may be occasioned by the employment of conductors. It bears heavily on the latter, however, and reduces them to a woful condition of servitude, in which the company is well secured, while they are rendered absolutely helpless and unable to meet any false charge which may be preferred against them. The matter might wear a different light, however, were it presented to a court of justice, since the very harshness of the terms of the agreement—which is an enforced one, as far as one of the parties is concerned, might go a great way in inducing the court to set aside the instrument.

Besides this grievance there are minor ones which are none the less felt by the employes. The conductor, in applying for his position, is required to make a formal application, which must be sworn to before one Sidney Goldsmith, the Secretary to the President of the company. Goldsmith, who is a Notary Public, charges fifty cents for this, and charges a similar sum for the attestation of the agreement above given.

Among some of the steps which, it is said, will be taken by the railroad companies in this City is the uniforming of the men employed. Coats, overcoats, and pantaloons are to be furnished to conductors and drivers at a slight advance over the contract price for them.

THE ABANDONED MUTUAL COUNCIL.

Thomas G. Shearman said yesterday afternoon that there was nothing new about the Mutual Council matter, and, in his opinion, there could not be, as he considered that it was ended for all time. Ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott said that he had not seen any of the persons directly interested in the Mutual Council since it had been dropped, and that there was not likely to be anything new at present in relation to the matter. Immediately after the Plymouth Church morning service yesterday the Advisory Council Committee held an informal meeting in the church. At the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Shearman was asked what had been done, and he said that an arrangement had been made for an early convening of the committee, in order that, now that the Mutual Council had been abandoned, it could go on with the discharge of its duties.

AN ECCENTRIC MAN'S SUICIDE.

George Henkens, aged forty, who, on Friday, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum at his residence, No. 147 Grand street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the drug. Henkens had been for some years eccentric in his habits and was regarded as a lunatic by his friends, but being deemed harmless no watch was placed on his movements. On Friday last he procured a quantity of laudanum which he took with suicidal intent. His condition was not discovered for some hours after he had taken the narcotic, and although speedily conveyed to Bellevue Hospital all efforts to save his life proved futile. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

KING CARNIVAL'S FEST.

The New-York Sängerrunde, an association of German vocalists, held the first of a series of festivals called King Carnival's Fest last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The entertainment of last evening was conducted with an air of mock ceremony. A bench of eleven judges were seated at the further end of the hall, each with a bottle of Rhine wine at his elbow, and the President of the council, who sat in the centre, entertained the company with short and amusing speeches, and welcomed the guests and speakers with a sentiment to which they responded after sipping from a huge silver goblet the "wine of inspiration." Even the orchestra, under the direction of Herr Leibold, entered into the spirit of the occasion, for they would interrupt the speeches and salute the speakers with trumpet blasts and discordant sounds. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and many of the latter—all of whom wore some fantastic fool's-cap—came prepared to contribute in some way to the night's entertainment. Each person as he entered the room was presented with a programme of the songs which were to be sung during the evening, and when the time came the walls echoed with the combined voices of the assemblage. Many members of the Liederkranz, Arion, Beethoven, and Mainzer Carneval Societies were present. At midnight, after the songs and speeches were finished, the seats were removed from the floor and the dancing began.

A LODGE OF SORROW.

THE MASONS' TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO EDWARD EDDY—CEREMONIES AT MASONIC HALL.

In the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, yesterday, a Lodge of Sorrow, opened under the auspices of the Aurora Grata Consistory, performed the solemn ceremonies of the Ancient and Accepted Rite over the body of the late Edward Eddy, the actor. The persons who witnessed the imposing spectacle must have numbered at least fifteen hundred. Every seat in the commodious hall was filled, and the side aisles were crowded to the entrances. On the platform, which was draped in mourning, lay the casket in which were the remains of the dead actor. Its lid bore the usual inscription, and was literally covered with beautiful floral offerings, including several columns and crosses from friends in the theatrical profession. The ceremonies began at 2:30 P. M., with the appearance of the following brethren on the platform: Illustrious Charles T. McClenachan, Grand Commander in Chief; Illustrious J. H. Hobart Ward, Grand Chaplain; S. G. I. G. Charles Roome, Grand Commander Knights Templar State of New-York; Illustrious William T. Hardenbrook, Thirty-third Degree, Grand Secretary Ancient Lodge of Perfection; Illustrious Walter M. Fleming, Thirty-third Degree, M. W. and P. Master Templar, Chapter Rose Croix; Illustrious Samuel Jones, Thirty-third Degree; A. P. Moriarty, Thirty-third Degree, Grand Secretary Supreme Council, H. E.; Daniel Sickles, Past Graud Secretary Supreme Council, U. S. A.; John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer Grand Commandery Knights Templar, U. S.; W. V. Alexander, Thirty-third Degree; John Moon, Thirty-third Degree; Illustrious George W. Morgan, Thirty-third Degree; Capt. W. Fowler, Thirty-third Degree; S. G. I. G. Henry C. Banks, Thirty-third Degree; Wilson Small, Thirty-third Degree; Dr. James A. Read, Thirty-third Degree, and several other Masons of Thirty-third and Thirty-second Degrees. The Commander in Chief, who had on entering ascended the throne of the Grand Master, advanced to the casket after the lapse of a few moments, and, addressing the audience in subdued tones, said: "My friends, our duty to the dead calls for a purpose on our parts, and we ask you to listen while we are about to observe the ceremonies of our Lodge of Sorrow. My officers will explain to you why we are here."

The Commander in Chief then retired to his throne, and Dr. James A. Read rose and responded: "To honor the dead; to pay the last tribute of respect to our worthy and departed brother; to offer condolence and sympathy to his family and friends." Capt. W. Fowler made the second response, Gen. Charles Roome the third, Judge Samuel Jones the fourth, and W. V. Alexander the fifth response. In concluding his brief oration, the last-named gentleman said: "We do not presume to assume the rights of any Church. Masonry does not assume to interfere with any religion, but it only tries to inculcate the true principles of morality. It is enough for us to know that all who receive our symbols and teachings believe in a ruling intellect, and in a Being of infinite love who rules over all."

The Commander in Chief next proclaimed the Lodge of Sorrow open. Instantaneously with the proclamation the hall became darkened, and there appeared at the entrance two columns of men wearing long black and white tunics. Each man bore a flickering torch, and marched with slow and solemn tread toward the platform. Having ascended and formed a semi-circle, all knelt, while Chaplain Wilson Small prayed. At the conclusion of the prayer the torch-bearers alternated positions several times, during intervals between orations by Gen. Hobart Ward and Dr. Walter M. Fleming. A few moments afterward they descended and slowly disappeared, while a subdued voluntary was played by Mr. George W. Morgan on the organ. The Lodge of Sorrow was then closed after another address by the Commander and prayer by the Chaplain. The remains of Mr. Eddy were borne immediately afterward to Wilton Place, in Westchester County, for interment.

A SAVAGE NEGRO.

HE STABS HIS PARAMOUR AND HIS RIVAL—HIS ARREST.

For over two years past Ambrose Rudamante, a Cuban negro, about forty years of age, employed as a waiter at a restaurant in the lower part of the City, has been living with Jennie Jefferson, a young colored woman, in appartments in the second floor of No. 219 Wooster street. Rudamante had frequently asked the woman to marry him, but she persistently refused, and recently he learned that she was receiving the attentions of Philip Robel, a young Cuban negro, a cigar-maker, residing at No. 21 Thompson street, and he was also informed that the woman intended to marry Robel. On entering his apartment at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rudamante found Robel lying asleep on the lounge, and Jennie sitting near him. He became very much enraged, and rudely waking Robel asked him what he was doing there. Robel answered that he had come to see the woman. On receiving this reply Rudamante drew a large bladed dirk knife from his pocket and, seizing the woman, threatened to kill her. He caught hold of her hair and drew her head back with the intention of cutting her throat. Robel sprang to the woman's assistance, whereupon Rudamante cut him across the back of the right hand, inflicting a very severe wound. He then slashed him across the face with the knife, completely severing his upper lip. Having disabled his rival he renewed his attack upon the woman, and as she threw up her right hand he cut her across the back of the hand with the knife. The woman broke away from him and ran screaming down stairs. Rudamante pursued her and caught her in the hallway on the first floor. A desperate struggle ensued, during which the infuriated negro cut the woman on the right temple, in the back of the neck, and on the left hand, inflicting severe wounds. The cries of the women in the house attracted the attention of Patrolman Killalea, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who hurried to the spot, and arrested Rudamante as he was rushing from the house. He was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station and locked up. Robel and the woman were also taken to the station, where their wounds were dressed by Police Surgeons Wade and Cook and Ambulance Surgeon Aylmer. They declined to go to the hospital, and were taken to their homes.

THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOLS.

The semi-annual meeting of the German Free School Association was held in the school building at No. 142 East Fourth street yesterday morning, Ferdinand Traud presiding. Reports were received from the various officers for the past six months. John Strabenmueller, the Director of the school gave an account of the number of pupils during the period, and also a statement of the course of study followed. The attendance in July was 244; in August, 177; in September, 283; in October, 304; in November, 303, and in December, 295, giving an average attendance for the past three months of about three hundred. The school in charge of the association is divided into seven classes, each having an instructor. Besides these there is a kindergarten, which has eighteen pupils. The course of studies is somewhat different from that in the public schools. In the lowest two classes reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. Next to them come the three intermediate classes in which the studies are continued, with the addition of written exercises in English and German, mental arithmetic, and singing by note. The elements of grammar are also taught. In the higher classes, history, natural science, geography, commercial arithmetic, algebra, and advanced singing are taught. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts during the past six months amounted to $3,806 58, while the expenditures were $4,122 99, leaving a deficit in the receipts of $316 41. The permanent fund in bank of $4,446 28 was drawn on to make up he deficiency. The school in charge of the association is a handsome brick building on Fourth street, and was built in 1859. The children of well-to-do parents are expected to pay for their tuition, while free instruction is given to such as are unable to pay. The funds are raised by voluntary subscriptions. The officers and Trustees of the schools are the following: President, Ferdinand Traud; Vice President, Peter C. Roedel; Treasurer, Charles Boss; Secretary, Anthony Maierhoefer; Trustees—Frederick Flaccus, Martin Keller, Frederick Menges, Charles Hohnsteller, Andrew Steinmueller, H. Frecking, Frederich Ullrich, Adam Klein, L. E. Schneider, and Frederick Stähle.

RUNAWAY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Yesterday afternoon, while William Stewart, a coachman in the employ of Dr. J. J. Crane, of No. 31 West Twenty-first street, was driving a team of horses and carriage belonging to his employer through Sixth avenue, when in the neighborhood of Twenty-first street the horses became frightened, and the driver being unable to control them they ran away. At Nineteenth street Stewart was thrown from the box, and striking on the pavement sustained severe injuries to his head. The frightened team kept on, and at Fifteenth street came into collision with the carriage of Dr. Nelson Place, Jr., of No. 307 East Broadway, damaging both vehicles severely. Dr. Place who was in his carriage escaped uninjured. The horses were finally stopped by an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct Police at Eleventh street and Sixth avenue. Stewart, the coachman, was attended by Police Surgeon Satterlee and taken to his home, No. 120 West Eighteenth street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. John Lord will lecture at Association Hall this morning on "Cicero."

The eleventh annual ball of the Circle Francais de l'Harmonie will be given on Thursday next.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club will be given at the Club-house on Thursday evening next.

The grand invitation ball of the Clan na Gael Association will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the 31st inst.

The Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Feb. 1. Boxes may be obtained of Mrs. Cooper, No. 8 Lexington avenue.

While Charles Neideck, aged six years, was playing in the yard of his parents' residence, No. 13 Madison street, yesterday afternoon, a portion of an old wall fell on him, killing him instantly.

Annie Pastor, aged twenty-four, of No. 829 Second avenue, while intoxicated, fell on the sidewalk at Bleecker and Wooster streets yesterday morning, and fractured her left arm at the elbow.

During a fight with some strangers at Houston and Mott streets, early yesterday morning, James J. Gibbons, of No. 246 Elizabeth street, had a portion of his nose bitten off. His assailant escaped.

The Wabash and Erie Canal will be sold under an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana on the 24th of next month. The particulars of the sale will be found in our advertising columns.

The Scottish-American Catholic Club elected the following officers on Saturday: President, M. E. Moore; Vice President, L. D. Robertson; Treasurer, J. B. Fleming; Secretary, John McMillan; Trustees, John Ross, J. W. McEwen, and John Henderson.

Patrick Duffy, a vagrant, was found yesterday morning in a stable at No. 43 Bleecker street, suffering from a severe scalp wound, which he said he had received in a fight on the 12th inst., but refused to give any further particulars. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The plans for the new school building and chapel to be built for Trinity Corporation, described in yesterday's TIMES, have not yet been accepted by the vestry, but are informally approved by their committee. The plans were prepared by Messrs. Potter & Robinson, architects.

Mr. Hitchcock, Premier of the Government of Newfoundland, who has been staying in this City for the past few days, leaves to-day for Washington, with instructions from his Government to open negotiations touching the fisheries question, in so far as the Island of Newfoundland is concerned.

A fracas occurred last night in the hallway of No. 98 Willett street, between Lewis K. Leonard, of No. 158 Grand street, Patrick Singleton, of No. 27 Garden street, Hoboken and Peter Vettlech, of No. 98 Willett street, during which Vettlech was stabbed in the right side, breast, and hip, and severely wounded. Singleton and Leonard were arrested.

The *New-Yorker Republikaner* is a new German paper established since the 1st of September last, and circulating in New-York and Westchester County. It is a thoroughly Republican party paper, edited by Major J. C. F. Beyland, well known as an indefatigable Republican. He was also the manager of a daily Republican German campaign paper published here in 1872.

Josephine Carroll, aged eleven years, who lived with her mother at Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, left home on Saturday to attend a sewing-school at Fifty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, since which time she has not been seen or heard from by her relatives or friends. Her mother is in great distress at her unaccountable disappearance. Inspector Thorne was informed of the facts yesterday, and he sent out a general order by telegraph, ordering the Police force to look for the missing child.

Eleven hundred and thirty books were delivered at the Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway, on Saturday last. The daily circulation of this library has exceeded 600 volumes for months past, and in recognition of the appreciation thus shown by its readers, an effort will be made to obtain all the newest and best publications as soon as issued, and in numbers sufficient for reasonable demand. The library now contains over fifty-four thousand well-selected volumes, and is free to all working boys and girls, of whom some six thousand now enjoy its privileges. Others are admitted by the payment of $2 per annum

BROOKLYN.

Mary Everett, aged twenty-six years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of robbery at the house of Mrs. McDermott, of No. 72 High street.

Franklin P. Moore, of No. 285 Myrtle avenue, was held yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold watch, worth $85, from Mrs. Caroline Baulsin, who resides in the same house as Moore.

Dominick Connelly, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Thompson, of Elder lane, died yesterday from the effects of injuries resulting from being thrown from the coach-box on Saturday.

Two young men, Jeremiah Quinlan and Michael Welsh, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of entering the residence of Hugh Larkin, at Jay and Prospect streets, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel.

In the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening Mrs. Lowery, the converted actress and revivalist, preached to a large congregation on the subject of reaping according to the seed sown. Many persons asked for prayers.

William and Thomas Guiltoyle, brothers, residing at No. 138 Smith street, were arrested yesterday morning for stabbing Michael Dooley, who resides in the same house, in the back with a pair of tailors' shears, inflicting a severe wound. Dooley was sent to the Long Island Hospital.

On Thursday evening, the 27th inst., a dramatic entertainment is to be given at the Academy of Music to raise means to equip "The Home Guard," composed of members of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance of Kings County, which is preparing to attend the Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia.

Charles Ulrick, a German gardener, thirty-four years of age, assaulted Mr. William Morrison, of No. 20 Metropolitan avenue, on Saturday afternoon, and was locked up in a cell in the Fifth Precinct Station. He was found yesterday morning hanging by his handkerchief from the bars. He was cut down and resuscitated, and subsequently made an unsuccessful attempt to beat his brains out against the wall of his cell.

While Mr. Samuel M. Whaley, of No. 1,049 Lafayette avenue, was passing through Water street, near Dock, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he was suddenly approached by two men from behind, one of whom put his arm around his neck and threw him over backward on the sidewalk. While he held his victim his companion robbed him of his watch, chain, and locket, and then both made off. Mr. Whaley is unable to give a description of his assailants. The locket was subsequently found in the street where the robbery was committed.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. William Steinway, President of the Blackwell's Island Bridge Company, says that Gens. Barnard and Gillmore, of the United States Engineer Corps, and Mr. Cohanute, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway Company, have been appointed a Board of Consulting Engineers in the undertaking, and are new perfecting the plans for the proposed bridge. They expect to have all preliminaries completed by early Spring, when the work will be commenced and pushed forward with all possible speed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson Curling Club and the Thistle Club, of New-York, will play a curling match on Wednesday next, at Haledon, if the ice be in good condition.

The trial of Vreeland and his wife, of Boardville, who are charged with the murder of Vreeland's little son, has been set down for the 27th inst. The court has assigned Mr. Williams and Mr. Keefe to defend them.

Rev. Mr. Kempshall, of Elizabeth, stated a few days ago publicly, that in his congregation of 1,200 persons, there had been only 148 deaths in eight years. Only fourteen children had died under ten years of age, and fifty-six of the 148 persons whose names were on the death roll had attained the age of seventy years.

A religious revival of considerable magnitude is in progress in the City of Newark, under the teachings of "Widow Van Cott." She has been laboring in Newark for about a week. The Pastor of the Clinton Street Methodist Episcopal Church has allowed her the use of his pulpit, and she preached there morning and evening yesterday to crowded houses.

Peddlers of oranges and lemons, provided with wagons and flaming torch-lights, have been in the habit lately of stationing themselves on almost every street corner in Jersey City on Saturday evenings. Last Saturday Chief of Police Champney directed them to leave. The number did not materially decrease, and half a dozen of them were arrested. Justice Davis fined each $5.

THE POTATO-BUGS FOOLED.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* of Saturday says: "The weather of the present remarkable Winter has, it is believed, killed off the potato-bugs, which, last Summer, became alarmingly numerous throughout this part of the State. At the time the frost came out of the ground about the 1st of January, the insects came up to the surface, evidently under the impression that Spring had come, and have been frozen to death. One farmer informs us that thousands of potato-bugs which came to the surface and began to crawl about have been killed by hard frosts which have succeeded the thaw."

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

TWO MEN ATTEMPTING TO WALK 1,000 MILES IN 1,000 CONSECUTIVE HOURS.

Saturday evening two pedestrians, John Goulding, of this City, and John De Witt, of Auburn, N. Y., began the arduous undertaking of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, for a purse of $1,000, at Giehl's Mammoth Garden, corner of Lorimer and Scholes streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The match is taking place in one of the halls of the building, the track in which has been covered with sawdust, and suitably inclosed with wire rope, thirty-two rounds being required in the completion of the mile. If carried out, the match cannot be completed before noon on Feb. 26, and on account of the length will increase in interest as the time draws to a close. It is a task that has often been attempted, but seldom with success, though both the men in the present match claim to have accomplished it. It is an easy one for the first few days, the contestants easily making the required mile in twelve or thirteen minutes, but after a week or more fatigue shows itself, and the time is increased to from twenty to twenty-five minutes, very materially curtailing the amount of rest between the walks.

There was a very good attendance on Saturday evening at the time of the start. George Giehl acted as starter, and John Langridge and Peter Wilbroder are time-keepers for Goulding and De Witt, respectively, relieving each other every twelve hours. The rules specify that each contestant shall walk a mile and then give way to his competitor. De Witt, who was the first to make his appearance on the track, is fifty-four years of age, weighs 155 pounds, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height. He has been in training for the past two weeks at Auburn, N. Y., and is apparently in excellent condition for the task. He began a similar walk at the Rink in Chicago in December, 1869, and carried it through with success, as has been testified to by the sworn affidavits of the time-keepers. At this time, he walked the 900th mile in twenty-two minutes. Shortly afterward, on a wager against time, he walked eighty miles in sixteen hours at the Academy of Music, Auburn, N. Y., and afterward, 100 miles in twenty-four hours at Chicago. After his first feat in Chicago, he was challenged by Goulding to walk with him a similar distance, but the match fell through. DeWitt's last match in this City was with O'Leary at the rink in Sixty-third street, of 100 miles in twenty-four hours, in which he was beaten, on account of a fever resulting from exposure at the time. He appeared promptly at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, dressed in a blue flannel shirt, with a red shield on the bosom, blue knee breeches, white stockings, top boots, and black velvet skull cap, the latter only partially covering his heavy gray hair. He started off with an easy, graceful walk only marred perhaps, by a too free motion of the arms and shoulders. This he kept up, without any change, for the first twenty-eight hours, taking no rest beyond merely throwing himself in his bed at the completion of each mile. He had not slept at all up to a late hour last evening, at that time feeling in excellent spirits and confident of completing the task. The quickest mile yesterday was made in eleven minutes forty-seven seconds, the average of the twenty-four hours being about thirteen minutes to the mile.

Goulding has the advantage in age, being only thirty-eight years old. He is 5 feet 5½ inches in height, and weighs 132 pounds. Compactly and strongly built, and with a training which has been almost continuous, he has every chance of success in his favor. His endurance in matches of this kind has often been spoken of. In previous matches he has met with much success, as will be shown in the following record: London, England, beat John Babcock, one mile; same place, beat George Walsham, one mile; same, beaten by U. Mullins, one mile, Mullins receiving twenty-five yards start; same place, beat Sam Sears, four miles; same place, beaten by "Toddy" Ray, two miles; same place, ran eighteen miles inside two hours; same place, beaten by G. T. Quinton, fourteen miles, Quinton having one minute start; same place, beat W. Dove, two miles, over fifty hurdles; Chicago, beaten by W. Jackson, ten miles; 1868, beat James Miles, of California, 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in New-York; walked forty miles inside of nine hours, shell road, Savannah; 100 miles in twenty-four hours at New-Orleans; walked ninety-three hours without rest at Vicksburg, Miss.; walked three miles and ran five inside of one hour at Kansas City, Mo.; beat the mare Lady McClellan at Savannah, Ga., the mare pacing two miles, Goulding running one. Much of his success is attributable to the fact that he has been the trainer with many of the notable knights of the ring, including Tom Allen, George Seddons, Patsey Sheppard, Mike McKettrick, and others. He was in the ring on Saturday night almost as soon as De Witt had completed his first mile, dressed in white tights with black trunks, low pumps, and black skull cap. His walk is not as graceful as that of his competitor, but perhaps an easier and less fatiguing one. He made much better time at the start, recording his first mile in eleven minutes and forty-five seconds.

There was a fair attendance throughout the day yesterday, no inconsiderable interest being manifested in the match. During the intervals when the men were resting several amateur matches were had, one amateur making the mile in ten minutes and twenty seconds; the proprietor himself, a large, portly German, accomplishing the feat in eleven minutes. Both Goulding and De Witt claim that too many circuits are required in making a mile, and that thirty rounds should be sufficient, and at their request a new measurement will be made this morning. As will be seen by the following score, both men were leisurely making the mile each hour during the day, husbanding their strength for the long journey before them. At this time the odds are about even upon the result of the match. The following is the time made by the contestants during the first twenty-four hours:

DE WITT. Miles.	M.	S.	GOULDING. Miles.	M.	S.
1	13	35	1	11	45
2	11	47	2	12	30
3	12	42	3	12	31
4	12	50	4	13	10
5	13	08	5	12	49
6	13	41	6	12	30
7	13	18	7	14	32
8	12	29	8	12	11
9	13	32	9	12	45
10	12	44	10	13	30
11	13	18	11	14	03
12	13	30	12	13	40
13	13	12	13	13	40
14	14	12	14	15	02
15	14	27	15	13	03
16	12	22	16	14	03
17	13	16	17	12	22
18	13	20	18	14	0e
19	15	20	19	14	06
20	15	05	20	11	50
21	13	40	21	14	10
22	13	20	22	12	30
23	13	18	23	12	20
24	13	07	24	14	02

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Jan. 15, 1876:

New England.—Discontinued—White's Corner, Waldo County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Henry K. Rand, East New Sharon, Franklin County, Me.; William E. Sheerer, Tenants Harbor, Knox County, Me.; J. S. Jewett, Warren, Grafton County, N. H.; Leander Rockwood, Reading, Windsor County Vt.; Ephraim Rugg, Montague City, Franklin County, Mass.; Amos L. Kenyon, Usquebaugh, Washington County, R. I.

New-York.—Established—Brookdale, St. Lawrence County, Daniel Tryon, Postmaster; Thousand Island Park, Jefferson County, Emerson E. Hall, Postmaster; Discontinued—Eubs Mills, Essex County; Otsego Lake, Otsego County; Shenandoah, Dutchess County; Union Corners, Livingston County. Postmasters Appointed—C. A. Nicholas, Beekman, Dutchess County; Ulysses Fitzmaurice, East Java, Wyoming County; Asa L. Clark, Floyd, Oneida County; Alfred L. Braman, Hamlin, Monroe County; John H. Bartholomew, Madrid, St. Lawrence County; Orrell McFadden, Massena, St. Lawrence County; Ephraim N. Hart, Visscher's Ferry, Saratoga County.

New-Jersey.—Discontinued—Perryville, Hunterdon County.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Mapleton, McKean County, Cyrus Cooper, Postmaster; Pleasant Hall, Franklin County, Isaac Burkholder, Postmaster; West Branch, Potter County, Squire M. Conable, Postmaster. Discontinued—Alberts, Luzerne County; Custisville, McKean County. Name Changed—Clinton Corners, Wyoming County, to Crooked Creek. Postmasters Appointed—Michael M. Musser, Aaronsburg, Centre County; R. K. Bachman Durham, Bucks County; Hiram Wike, Durlach, Lancaster County; Samuel Wanner, Ellendale Forge, Dauphin County; Levi Y. Mechter, Gerryville, Bucks County; Miss Ella Dubois, Great Bend Village, Susquehanna County; Wesley White, Hunlock's Creek, Luzerne County; George A. Kelly, Kelly's Station, Armstrong County; Samuel P. McNutt, Leatherwood, Clarion County; George McCulloch, McCulloch's Mills, Juniata County; John Hooser, Mill Run, Fayette County; Thomas Herbert, Moosic, Luzerne County; Conrad K. Dolby, Moreton, Delaware County; Cyrus M. Voorhis, New-Lebanon, Mercer County; Mrs. E. Smith, New-Vernon, Mercer County; R. T. Parkinson, Nineveh, Greene County; T. C. Gessford, Ten Mile, Washington County.

Maryland.—Discontinued—Brooklandville, Baltimore County; Lindseyville, Worcester County. Name Changed—Brady's Mills, Alleghany County, to Cresaptown, and S. H. Lechman appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mary E. Correll, Bridgeport, Frederick County; Lewis Renner, Conococheague, Washington County; Lott Hartsock, Johnsville, Frederick County; Daniel Smith, Patuxent, Anne Arundel County; Alpheus Welch, Selbysport, Garrett County; David Hittabidle, York Road, Carroll County.

Delaware.—Established—Hollandsville, Kent County, Samuel C. Dill, Postmaster. Discontinued—Maplesville, Sussex County.

INTREPIDITY.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says: "While the store-house of William A. Moore was burning at Seaford, the other night, a young man named Starkey performed a fearless act which is worthy of special mention. Some men at work in an adjoining building refused to do anything more unless a keg of powder was removed from the burning store. No one else seeming disposed to risk their lives, young Starkey dashed through the flame into the building, seized the keg of powder, and bore it successfully through the fire, although the sparks were falling all about him, and when he set the keg down outside the building burning cinders rolled from it."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale Law School, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

J. H. Ketcham, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hans Von Bülow, J. M. Walker, of Chicago, and ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 15.—Printing Cloths market closed very dull and prices weak, a few light transactions being reported as low as 4c. net cash for 64x64, but the price is nominally ¼c. higher. The sales of the week aggregate 24,000 pieces.

DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES can now be had in all drug stores. Ask for circular.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Mrs. William Lloyd and child, Mrs. Sidney Thornton, James G. Gould, W. C. Abbis, Alexander Coble, Felix Fournier, George McKay, Mr. Nichols, J. Fitz Matthew, Mr. Gavin, W. Steele, Octave Joseph, W. Emberson, H. Plaisted, Ambrose Wood, James McDuraith, Marcus Talbot, William Fielding, Archibald Taylor, Austin McLean, Ernst McLean, W. J. Smoot, George A. Townsey, Stephen Cheney, Mr. Hathaway and wife, R. M. Morrison, H. W. Walker.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Miss Emily S. Babcock, Miss Babcock, Miss Babcock, G. Ashforth, Mrs. G. Ashforth, Charles E. Rycroft, Robert Woodward, Miss Annie Cook, Mr. Webster, Charles Corbett, Master Henry Corbett, Master Herbert Corbett, Miss Agnes Corbett, L. W. Kinzley, W. S. Reid, A. T. Harshaw, R. C. Hamilton, Jesse Rosenthal, T. [illegible] Howard, G. H. Shubotham, John Green, F. Rooney, Hyman E. Hart, John Totton, John Law, P. Rooney, R. Lockhart.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. Furry and two children, Miss Elvy Bissell, J. V. Darling and wife, A. H. McClintock, Charles Harbridge, Jackson Doyle, B. McHenry, S. B. Tucker, H. H. Witherstone, G. H. Pleasant, John Hayne, L. Brooks, George B. Parrett, Thomas Larrell, William Carnie. Four in the steerage.

In steam-ship Dakota, from Liverpool.—A. Strange, Mrs. Strange, Miss L. Strange, L. D. Pooton, Miss M. Strange, F. Strange, P. McConnell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....5:00 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:18 | Gov. Island...1:07 | Hell Gate....2:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

ARRIVED.

The steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool Jan. 6 and Queenstown 7th, arr. here last night.

Steamship Dakota, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Jan. 5, via Queenstown, 6th, with mdse. and 7 cabin and 22 steerage passengers, to Williams & Guion. Jan. 12, lat. 44 08, lon. 50 37, passed steamship City of Montreal, hence for Liverpool; 13th, lat. 43 50, lon. 51 10, a French steamship bound west; 14th, lat. 41 13, lon. 62 50, a steamship showing signal-letters W M B S, bound east; 15th, 252 miles east of Sandy Hook, a National steamship, do.; 196 miles east of do., a German steamship do.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Jan. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 50 passengers to R. J. Cortis. Jan. 12, lat. 46 34, lon. 47 33, passed a German steam-ship bound E.; 13th, lat. 45 21, lon. 52 14, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship, with two black funnels, bound E.

Steam-ship Hohenstaufen, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen Jan. 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 13 cabin and 50 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced fresh westerly winds and moderate weather.

Steam-ship Navarino, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull Dec. 31, via Southampton Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Chichester, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Tull, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Bark Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Aslacksen, St. Thomas 18 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Had N. W. gales during the passage.

Brig D. C. Chapman, (of Baltimore,) Knight, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads 54 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Hicks & Bell.

Schr. Jessie Elizabeth, (of Charleston,) Babb, Laguna and Campeche 23 ds., with mahogany and logwood to J. W. Wilson—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Potosi, Curtis, Progreso, 21 ds., with hemp and hides to Thebaud Bros. Had very rough weather the entire passage.

Schr. West Side, Davis, Corpus Christi, [illegible] ds., with hides and bones to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. E. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. A. E. Woodward, Woodward, Providence.

Schr. E. Ganges, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence.

Schr. Time, Mackey, Providence.

Schr. Lucia A. Snow, Philbury, Spruce Head, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Vinalhaven, with granite to order.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Northport.

Schr. Belle, Harper, Newport.

Schr. Oasco, ——, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Lizzie, Bennett, Norwich.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Sleeper, Norwich.

Schr. C. C. Baker, Baker, Baltimore.

Schr. J. L. Fisk, Kelly, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, W., cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 16.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Salier, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. here to-day and proceeded to Bremen.

JOHN S. BROWN & SONS'

Table Cloths
and Napkins,

Clearing out much below cost, in consequence of closing their house in this City.

McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 172 FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER 22D ST.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, &C.
WE WILL OFFER,
PREPARATORY TO STOCK TAKING,
A LARGE LOT OF
SINGLE PIECES AND REMNANTS,
Ranging from twenty to sixty yards,
MOQUETTS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY,
THREE PLYS, INGRAINS, &c.,
AT GREAT REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.
ALSO
LACE CURTAINS
FROM
ONE DOLLAR
Fifty cents per pair, to FINEST IMPORTED at half price.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
one door below 13th st.
P. S.—A LOT MADE UP CARPETS ON HAND—various sizes—CHEAP.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED 1853.
OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.
No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn, W. D.
No. 208 Broadway, New-York.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1876.
CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000 00
SURPLUS..........584,044 75
ASSETS..........$834,044 75
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.